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ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
CREIGHTON MEDICAL COLLEGE
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY
OBSERVATORY
THE CREIGHTON MEMORIAL ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL
E.A. WRIGHT CO. MILW.

# The Creighton University,

FOUNDED 1878.

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**INCORPORATED AS A UNIVERSITY,**

UNDER ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, AUGUST 14, 1879.

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## The Creighton College,

FOUNDED AND ENDOWED 1875, CONVEYED BY DEED OF TRUST TO THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER 4, 1879.

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## The John A. Creighton Medical College,

FOUNDED MAY 30, 1892.

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WEARNE, FREDERICK J., M. D.,
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WOLKING, CHARLES F., S. J.,
*Professor of Chemistry and of Mathematics.*

# The Creighton College.

## FREE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The history of this College may be briefly outlined as follows. Mr. Edward Creighton, after whom the College is named, had proposed in life to form a FREE Institution of learning, but died intestate on November 5th, 1874, before making provisions for the fulfilment of his project. His wife, Mrs. Mary Lucretia Creighton, inheriting both his fortune and his noble purpose, determined to carry out her husband's wish, but did not live to behold its realization. Her death occurred on January 23d, 1876. In her last will and testament, dated September 23d, 1875, she made among other bequests the following:

"ITEM: *I will and bequeath unto my said executors the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be by them received, held, kept, invested and reinvested in like manner, but upon the trusts nevertheless and to and for the uses, intents and purposes hereinafter expressed and declared of and concerning the same, that is to say, to purchase the site for a school in the city of Omaha, or within.... miles thereof and erect proper buildings thereon for a school of the class and grade of a College, expending in the purchase of said site and the building of said buildings, and in and about the same, not to exceed one-half of said sum, and to invest the remainder in securities, the interest of which shall be applied to the support and maintenance; and the principal shall be kept forever inviolate. When said buildings shall be ready for occupancy for such school, the said executors shall convey all of said property, including said site, building and securities, to the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church having jurisdiction in Omaha and his successors in office, upon trusts to be aptly expressed in the deed of conveyance securing said property to the purposes aforesaid. The said school shall be known as The Creighton College, and is designed by me as a memorial of my late husband. I have selected this mode of testifying to his virtues and my affection to his memory, because such a work was one which he in his lifetime proposed to himself.*"

Acting on this bequest, the executors, Messrs. John A. Creighton, James Creighton and Herman Kountze, purchased the present site, and proceeded to erect what is now called the main building. The entire property and securities were duly conveyed by the executors to the Right Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of Omaha, July 1st, 1878.

Under and in pursuance of "An Act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska" (February 27th, 1879) "to provide for the incorpo-

ration of Universities under certain circumstances," Right Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., vested the entire property and securities of the Creighton College in a corporation, designating the legal title of said corporation to be The Creighton University, and appointing five members of the Society of Jesus to constitute the Board of Trustees. The Creighton University was thus incorporated on August 14th, 1879.

By deed of trust executed on December 4th, 1879, the Right Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., conveyed all the property and securities of Creighton College to the above mentioned corporation, The Creighton University. By this conveyance the entire trust passed from the Right Rev. Bishop and his successors to The Creighton University and its successors, the trust to be held and administered upon the same terms and conditions and for the same purposes, for and under which it was originally bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Lucretia Creighton. The position, therefore, of The Creighton University relative to The Creighton College, its property and securities as derived from the bequest of Mrs. Creighton, is that of Trustee for the Creighton College.

The funds invested for the support of the College had been increased from the division of the residue of the estate of Mrs. Mary Lucretia Creighton, so that when the Creighton University accepted the trust, the endowment fund amounted to about $147,500. This fund, according to the original bequest and the terms and conditions of the trust, must be invested in securities in perpetuity, the interest alone to be used for the support of the Faculty and the maintenance of the College. To those who are familiar only with the million dollar endowments of other Universities and Colleges, an endowment of $147,500 must appear a very modest sum. Even to those experienced in the management of Catholic Colleges, it must seem a hazardous undertaking to build up and develop a FREE College on a financial basis of nothing more than the annual interest of $147,500. But the Jesuits, like most of the teaching orders of the Catholic Church, receive no salary for their labor, and though in this particular instance they fully realized the financial difficulties, they consented to face them. In this, no doubt, they were animated by the hope of seeing restored one of the chief glories of their history, namely, the bestowal of gratuitous education, such as was given by their predecessors in the older and more fortunate days of the order, when all Jesuit Colleges and Universities were endowed and FREE Institutions. The venture has thus far met with unexpected success, thanks to good friends, and in particular to Hon. John A. Creighton and his lamented wife, both of whom generously seconded the noble purpose of the original Founders, and by large benefactions carried on the good work to a development which without their munificence would have remained an impossibility.

## DEVELOPMENT

The College, located on 25th and California Sts., commands an excellent view of the city and surrounding country. The grounds

cover an area of six acres, and with the buildings of the Classical Department of the University represent a value of $140,000.

The Main Building was begun in 1877, and completed in 1878. It is built of brick trimmed with limestone. There are three stories and a basement, with a frontage of 56 and depth of 126 feet. The facade is surmounted by a tower 110 feet high. This building is at present devoted entirely to College purposes.

The Professors' Library, located in the north-east hall on the second floor of the main building, was begun in 1879. At present it contains about 7,000 volumes, among which are many works of considerable antiquity and value. Hon. John A. Creighton is the donor of the Scientific Department of the Library.

The Students' Library was established in 1880. It contains 2,500 volumes, selected specially for the use of students, and is a Free Library.

In 1883, the Scientific Department of Creighton College was established and richly furnished by Hon. John A. Creighton with a complete chemical, physical and astronomical outfit.

The Chemical Laboratory, which is a frame building in cottage style, 28x56, was first erected on the site at present occupied by the College Chapel, but is now located to the north-west of the main building. It contains, besides the chemical laboratory, a complete outfit for each student, a photographic gallery and a mechanical workshop. The total cost of building and equipment was over $5,000.

The Cabinet of Physical Apparatus, portions of which have been put on public exhibition at various State and City exhibits, is located in the north hall on the second floor of the main building. It would require a separate catalogue to enumerate the instruments under each department of Physical Science, for in point of apparatus the Cabinet embraces all that can be desired for experimental illustrations of lectures on any part of Physics. Only new instruments of the latest and most perfect make were purchased. The cost of the apparatus must have exceeded $15,000.

The Astronomical Observatory received its full development in 1886, when the present Observatory was erected on the brow of the hill north of the College.

In the establishment and development of the Scientific Department, Hon. John A. Creighton was generously seconded by Hon. John A. McShane.

In the same year, 1886, the munificent gift from Hon. John A. Creighton of a city lot, valued at $15,000, enabled the Trustees to secure by exchange, after the payment of a bonus of $2,000, a much-needed house and lot adjoining the main building on the northeast.

The College Chapel, popularly known as St. John's Collegiate Church, is situated to the south-west of the main building, facing California street. The corner-stone was laid by Right Rev. James O'Connor,

D. D., on June 27th, 1887, and the Church was dedicated by the same prelate on May 6th, 1888. The style of architecture is English Gothic. The Church is built of Warrensburg sandstone, and is at present 112 feet in length by 75 feet in width. The plan, however, contemplates a building 184 feet long with a width at the transept of 138 feet. Hon. John A. Creighton subscribed $10,000 towards the erection of the Church; the rest of the requisite funds, about $35,000, came from a sale of property belonging to the Jesuit fathers in their own right. The main altar is the gift of Hon. John A. McShane; the side altars were presented by Mrs. John A. Creighton; the organ was donated by Mrs. John A. Schenk; the Way of the Cross is the gift of Hon. John A. Creighton.

The South Wing of the present College building was begun in the fall of 1888, and was ready for occupation the following spring. Hon. and Mrs. John A. Creighton contributed $13,000 towards its erection; the rest of the cost was covered by the Interest fund of the College. The wing is built of brick in the same style of architecture as the main building, and has a length of 90 feet and a depth of 36 feet. The California street side of the wing is not completed.

In 1888, Mrs. Sarah Emily Creighton, wife of Hon. John A. Creighton, bequeathed to The Creighton University 44 feet of land on Douglas street west of Creighton Block, to and for the use of the Creighton College, according to the same terms and conditions as were designated in the bequest of her sister, Mrs. Mary Lucretia Creighton. Mrs. Sarah Emily Creighton departed this life on September 30th, 1888.

## MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Owing to the active interest which Hon. John A. Creighton was incessantly manifesting in the University, it became possible on May 30th, 1892, for the Faculty of the Creighton University to found the John A. Creighton Medical College as the Medical Department of the University. From a humble beginning in the old St. Joseph's Hospital building, on Twelfth and Mason streets, the Faculty passed in 1897 into the magnificent building erected on Davenport and Fourteenth streets.

From the very start the Medical Department enjoyed a high standing, because of the able and untiring efforts of the Faculty to exact from the students strict conformity to high requirements, and by means of excellent equipment to furnish such medical instruction as long experience in the profession demands. All the facilities for scientific investigation are offered, and practice in clinic and laboratory and hospital is afforded accordingly as competency is evidenced for these advantages.

The number of students representing six or seven of our Western States has steadily increased from fifty until now it has reached one hundred and forty-three.

# GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN EDUCATION.

At a time like the present, when there is a great and growing diversity of opinion regarding the proper scope of education and the relative excellence of opposing systems; when elective studies and specialization are permitted and encouraged beyond measure, it may be well to indicate the principles underlying the course of studies offered to students of Creighton University. It seems almost self-evident—

*First*—That there are some branches of study absolutely necessary in any scheme of liberal education. Without a knowledge of these no man can be called educated.

*Second*—That for a finished education there is a minimum of knowledge which is indispensable in each of the departments of study considered essential for a man of culture.

*Third*—That according to an established law of human action the knowledge of the end to be gained should precede and direct the choice of means; and that therefore the selection of studies must depend on what is the aim of education, what it is intended to accomplish, what is the intellectual goal of an educated man.

*Fourth*—That education deals with both mind and heart; that it requires the harmonious development of all the faculties; that it demands the formation of character, the inculcation of sound principles, the awakening of dormant powers. It is, therefore, a drawing out rather than a putting in; it is the cultivation of the ability to gain knowledge and use facts, rather than the actual imparting of information.

*Fifth*—That all branches of study are not equally serviceable for mental development; that some contain mind-developing factors and character-building elements which can be replaced by no other studies; that these essential branches should be made obligatory on all College students. Hence there are branches which no electivism should replace.

*Sixth*—That precepts, models and practice should keep pace in every well-ordered system; that all the branches should be directed to some one definite end. Language lessons in ancient and modern tongues should proceed *pari passu*, if the studies are to be co-ordinated and unity to be maintained. Such co-relation of studies is necessary for the formation of the intellectual man according to the approved classical type, which time and experience have proved to be the best; and it requires a practical master mind to think it out.

*Seventh*—That young students are not the proper judges of the studies essential for success in life, nor even of the studies which they themselves should pursue. Such freedom of selection is injurious rather than beneficial to unformed youth.

*Eighth*—That selection of studies should be permitted to none but those whose own minds have already been formed by the studies essential to character-building, and who have themselves practically determined upon their own life-work.

*Ninth*—That religion should not be divorced from education; that morality is impossible without religion, and that it is far more important than knowledge for the welfare of the individual and the safety of society. The commonwealth needs good men more than it needs clever men.

*Tenth*—That there is no royal road to knowledge. Learning can be acquired only by diligent study; and the educational field offers no place to sluggards. Placing a name on the register of a college does not make a student; a multiplicity of courses, which a student is free to ignore, does not make a scholar.

*Eleventh*—That the standing or grade of a college is to be judged by the least amount of study and acquirements essential for obtaining a degree.

*Twelfth*—That the education given by a college should be general, not special, thus laying the foundation for specialties and the independent research appertaining to universities. The foundation in all cases should be the same, just as in the construction of a building the foundation is the same, no matter to what order of architecture the superstructure is to belong.

*Thirteenth*—That all the studies pursued need not be directly useful in after life; the scaffolding may be discarded when the edifice is completed.

## SCOPE OF CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY.

Guided by these principles, Creighton University, in its Classical Department, offers a course of studies superior to that of the large non-Catholic Universities, though they are more richly endowed and have a larger clientage to draw upon for higher studies. This institution does not offer many courses or pretend to satisfy every applicant by allowing him to select at will from branches sometimes incompatible and often of secondary importance, thus leaving considerable gaps in the knowledge of essential subjects. It maps out a curriculum which makes obligatory such branches as in some form, however elementary, are deemed absolutely essential for a liberal education. It does not promise that the youth who takes this prescribed course will

have a specialist's knowledge of any individual branch; nor does it say that he will be completely educated at the completion of his course; but it does claim that he will have a more harmoniously rounded education and will be acquainted with a greater number of essential branches than by following a collegiate system based on electives and specialties. The course may not suit all comers; it is not intended to meet the wants of all, especially of those who regard electives as the one thing necessary; but it does afford a good, sound, thorough, practical education to persons who are satisfied with the method and principles already enunciated.

Creighton University does not condemn moderate electivism for undergraduates or specialization for particular students. There are plenty of Catholic institutions that very wisely and properly meet these demands, in accordance with their chosen scope and purpose, but this institution is designed for those who want a good general classical and scientific education. It does not pretend to teach everything, but it does claim to teach thoroughly and successfully the branches it undertakes to teach. Its motto is "Non multa sed multum;" it believes in "Unum post aliud," in thoroughness, concentration, method.

It will be seen, then, that this institution has a clearly defined scope, that its chosen sphere of activity is distinctly marked out. By keeping to its own field, it will do more for its clients than by undertaking work for which it has neither financial resources, facilities, appliances nor demand. Strange as it may seem, it is really possible to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts with less scholarship, by selecting easy courses in some colleges of higher standing in which the elective system prevails, than it is under the system which prescribes a definite course and leaves little latitude of choice.

The absence of religious and moral instruction, so prevalent in some colleges, is to be deplored, not merely because man is thereby left without rudder and compass in some of the most difficult and stormy situations, when conscience must at all hazards retain its supremacy; but because such instruction, even if we do not take into account the truth of the tenets it upholds, plays no ignoble part in the development of the mind, the establishment of high ideals and the growth of a reverent regard for man. In the Catholic system great stress is laid on mental and moral philosophy, which are considered the crowning glory of undergraduate effort. Rational philosophy as a means of developing young manhood is a miracle of strength and effectiveness, a continual marvel to those who witness its transforming excellence. But to obtain these results philosophy must be such in reality as well as in name. It must not content itself with vague groping after light, with teaching the history of philosophy; detailing the vagaries of the human mind, without venturing to condemn them; exposing the contradictory systems which have held sway

for a time, without any expression of opinion as to the fatal defects which caused them to be discarded; but it must present a logical, unified, complete system of mind culture in accord with the established laws of human thought; it must take its stand on some definite propositions expressive of truth; it must rise to the dignity of a science. With such a definite system to defend against attack, the mind becomes more acute and plastic, the logical powers are strengthened, the value of a proof is properly estimated, the vulnerable points of error are readily detected and truth comes forth triumphant from every conflict of mind with mind.

We claim credit, then, for the time spent in religious instruction, because it is the highest degree of mind-forming and thought-developing study; and it is introduced into every class. It is an avenue of culture closed to so-called non-sectarian institutions, on account of the obstinacy with which our countrymen persist in divorcing religion from education and deprive themselves of one of the surest guarantees of the perpetuation of popular government. At least an hour and a half a week are given to the formal presentation of religious truth during seven years. Should this not count for something with all who do not regard religion as merely an amiable weakness unworthy of strong and virile minds? An energizing force which re-created the pagan world should not be classed as a concession to exploded theories,a worn-out remnant of effete superstitions, a legacy from the world of unrealities.

Few of our secular readers have any conception of the depth, breadth, scope and excellence of the evidences of religion as taught in Catholic colleges. Still less do they understand the meaning of Catholic philosophy, what a field it embraces, how thorougly it gets at the root of character and mind development.

## WHAT KIND OF AN EDUCATION IT GIVES.

Thus established Creighton University gives a good classical education, which prepares its beneficiary to cope with the difficulties of life and compete successfully in the struggle. This will be seen from a consideration of the field covered by the curriculum. Besides a thorough course of religious instruction and a knowledge of rational philosophy, it opens up the treasures of ancient and modern literature and languages and establishes a familiarity with the best authors in Latin, Greek and English. It gives a working knowledge of the natural sciences, of physics and chemistry; a fair acquaintance with surveying and astronomy; a systematic training in mathematics. It teaches ancient and modern history, the various kinds of composition, elocution and oratory; it cultivates a graceful delivery, trains to debate and discussion of live questions, forms the taste, enables the student to think, write and speak correctly and elegantly. It promotes an acquaintance with sociology, political science and economic laws, it

finds place for the rules of harmony, it unfolds the constitution of the United States and the principles underlying a popular form of government. All this it does for its graduates; and it bestows proportionate favors on those who fail to complete their course. These certainly are neither superfluous nor useless accomplishments even for a business career.

Objection is sometimes made that our course of studies is shorter than that of many non-Catholic institutions, but it must be borne in mind that some of the foremost educators are moving back to our position and agitating for a lessening of the time given to undergraduate work. However, Creighton University has forty-two weeks during the scholastic year, instead of thirty-eight, besides a larger number of class hours; and we feel confident that in few colleges is there such serious study done as in ours; so that we can cover the same ground in a shorter term of years.

In accordance with the spirit of the time, which, in a mad rush for original research and discovery, shows no respect for either tradition or authority, experimentalism seems to be considered quite as essential in the educational field as in the scientific workshop. The treasured wisdom gathered from long and costly experience is readily cast aside and nothing appears worth consideration, unless it be new. Few are content to be mere educators, working along the safe line of established knowledge; every elementary teacher, no matter how imperfect his mental endowments, must be a reformer, an inventor, a discoverer. Hence flourish those never-ending and ever-varying fads, the bane of contemporary teaching. Catholic schools have fortunately escaped this infection. When will educational leaders learn that it is better to be right than to be original, better to propose something safe than something startling, better to base a system on sound philospophy, even if others have done the same before, than to leave the beaten track in search of untried and perhaps dangerous novelties. There are established principles and practices that must always have place in education, because they are based on the nature of the human mind and the perennial needs of man, because they respond to aspirations as deep-seated as human nature itself. Customs and habits and men may change, but human nature never; and therefore the essential landmarks in mind development must remain immovable.

When Creighton University first opened its doors Omaha was hardly ready to welcome a classical institution of learning. Primary education had not reached such a point of excellence as to furnish youth properly prepared for higher studies. But the taste and desire for classical attainments marched ahead of the growth in population and a few years saw an improvement almost magical. Tuition in the classical department being free, thanks to the endowment by Edward Creighton and wife, it was not necessary to advertise for students; they came of their own accord, were pleased with what they

received and their subsequent success made the name of their Alma Mater known. Many young men who pay their own way through life come from the neighboring states, board in private families and attend the college classes. These form a noble contingent of earnest, brainy, studious, upright, ambitious, self-reliant youths, who will yet carve their names in the history of the West. All the students study the classics, all study mathematics and the sciences, all study the other essentials of a liberal education; all are expected and required to apply themselves diligently to their studies.

Our astronomical observatory is exceptionally well supplied with complete modern apparatus; and few of the foremost universities are more thoroughly equipped for the practical teaching of astronomy.

The Medical department, in building, apparatus, staff of professors and clinical advantages stands unrivalled in the West. Its appointments are all modern. Besides a free dispensary at the college and a share of the advantages offered by the hospitals of Omaha and Council Bluffs, it enjoys the exclusive use of the clinical material furnished by St. Joseph's Creighton Memorial Hospital, which is by far the largest and best in the West and has as many patients in a year as all the other hospitals of the city combined. A large operating building adjoining the hospital is in constant use, affording an abundance of opportunities to the students.

These few pages give an idea of the lines along which Creighton University has been developed during the twenty years of its existence; and they enable the thoughtful and discriminating to judge whether it has failed to meet the wants of a living age. Our unwillingness to adopt extreme views with regard to electives, specialties, novelties and fads might more properly be urged as a proof that we have studied to some purpose the science of education.

# ADMISSION.

Every applicant for admission who is not personally acquainted with some member of the Faculty must submit proper testimonials of a good moral character. If he comes from another college, he will be required to present a certificate of good standing in the institution which he has left. All who desire to enter should be present and ready for work on the first day of the college year.

The Faculty will exercise its judgment in regard to admittance after the opening day, and will admit only in exceptional cases and only upon a thorough additional examination in all the work done by the class up to the time when the candidate wishes to enter.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE ACADEMIC OR PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

In general, it may be stated that the more perfectly a prospective student has mastered the elementary branches of the common schools, the more profitably will he pursue the study of Latin, which is taken up at the very start. A knowledge of English Grammar is indispensable and experience shows that proficiency in other branches in desirable, in order that the pupil may be more at liberty to devote his time to studies of greater consequence.

If the grading of the diverse schools from which students wish to enter were absolutely uniform, it would suffice to state that entrance is possible to anyone who has finished some certain grade. But since such is not the case, and since uniformity of qualifications must as far as possible exist in our classes, an examination is usually exacted of all applicants and a percentage of 66 must be secured in the necessary branches.

In English—A thorough acquaintance with Orthography and Etymology—that is, a ready and sure knowledge of the parts of speech, of declensions and conjugations and of the analysis of simple sentences.

In Spelling—Words current in ordinary polite conversation, together with definitions of the same.

In Composition—Practice in simple narrative and description—exercises to be submitted.

In Arithmetic—Thorough acquaintance with Compound or Denominate Numbers and Fractions, both Common and Decimal. Quick and accurate solution of examples in these sections of Arithmetic can alone form a sufficient guarantee of a profitable review of subsequent portions.

In Geography—The main geographical and political divisions of the Continents. The location and description of thirty of the chief cities of the world. More in particular, the mountains, lakes and rivers, the states and capitals and chief cities of the United States.

# COURSE OF STUDIES IN THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

## THIRD ACADEMIC.

In this class the study of Latin is begun. The object of the class is by constant and thorough drill to familiarize the student with the elements of Grammar, both Latin and English, and to begin their application in short and easy themes and compositions.

### CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Deharbe's Large Catechism, Part I.
Practical Instructions.

### LANGUAGES.

Latin—*Precepts:* Yenni's Grammar.
*Models:* Historia Sacra.
*Practice:* Easy Themes; Constant drill on English and Latin forms of Verbs.

English—*Precepts:* Goold Brown—Etymology; Analysis of Sentences.
*Models:* Choice selections pointed out or dictated by the professor.
*Practice:* Compositions, with special attention to correct use of words, etc.
Daily practice in reading and correct spelling of difficult and unusual words.

### ARITHMETIC.

Ray's New Practical, with special attention given to the Metric System, Percentage and Discount.

History—United States History, Sadlier, reviewed entire.
Geography—Appleton's Standard Higher.
Penmanship—Daily practice.
Vocal Culture—Breathing exercises; Articulation; Pronunciation of Vowels and Consonants; Concert drill.
Gesture Drill—Positions in Reading and Declamation; Simple gestures; Calisthenic exercises; Concert drill.
Rendition of easy selections—One hour a week.

## SECOND ACADEMIC.

The object of this class is to acquire skill in parsing, readiness in the analysis and construction of sentences, and facility of expression by means of translations and the simpler forms of Composition. Greek is begun in the second term.

### CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Deharbe's Large Catechism, Part II.
Practical Instructions.

LANGUAGES.

LATIN—*Precepts:* Yenni's Grammar.

*Models:* Historia Sacra; Yenni—Fables and Dialogues.

*Practice:* Easy Themes; Constant drill on English and Latin forms of Verbs; Arnold, with Original Themes.

GREEK—(Begun at the opening of the second term.)—*Precepts:* Yenni's Grammar.

*Practice:* Constant drill on Nouns, Adjectives and regular Verbs; easy exercises on same.

ENGLISH—*Precepts:* Goold Brown—Syntax and Analysis of Sentences.

*Models:* Choice selections, pointed out or dictated by the professor, analyzed and memorized.

*Practice:* Composition with special attention to arrangement of words and amplification of sentences; daily exercises in Reading.

ARITHMETIC.

Ray's New Practical concluded.

HISTORY—Modern, Fredet.

GEOGRAPHY—Appleton's Standard Higher, reviewed one hour a week.

PENMANSHIP—Daily practice.

VOCAL CULTURE—Repetition of work of preceding year; Breathing Exercises; Articulation; Pronunciation; Concert drill.

GESTURE DRILL—Position and Movement; Varieties of simple gestures; Calisthenic exercises; Concert drill.

Rendition of easy selections—One hour a week.

## FIRST ACADEMIC.

The object of this class is to complete the study of Grammar, and to perfect the student in the simpler forms of Composition begun in the preceding class.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Deharbe's Large Catechism, Part III.

Practical Instructions.

LANGUAGES.

LATIN—*Precepts:* Yenni's Grammar repeated.

*Models:* Cicero—Letters; Caesar.

*Practice:* Original Themes on Syntax and Authors; Arnold.

GREEK—*Precepts:* Yenni—Repetition of more difficult parts of Etymology; Syntax.

*Models:* Aesop, Hierocles, Lucian.

*Practice:* Easy exercises in formation of Verbs, etc.

English—*Precepts:* Coppens' Practical Introduction—Elements of Composition: Words, Sentences, Punctuation; Figures, Epistolary Composition (supplemented by Goold Brown).

*Models:* Choice selections illustrative of precepts: Irving's Rip Van Winkle and Legend of Sleepy Hollow; Goldsmith's Deserted Village and Traveler; easier selections from Longfellow, etc.; reading of choice selections from Catholic authors.

*Practice:* Imitations; Original Exercises, including Letter-writing and easier forms of Narration and Description, with special attention to Sentence-building, Punctuation, etc.

MATHEMATICS.

Wentworth's Complete Algebra.

History—Modern, Fredet.

Geography—Appleton's Standard Higher reviewed, with special reference to Physical Geography.

Vocal Culture—Repetition of work of preceding years; Inflection of Words and Sentences; Pauses and Cadences; Qualities of voice.

Gesture Drill—Combinations of simple gestures and movements; Calisthenics exercises; Concert drill.

Rendition of less elementary pieces—One hour a week.

## SPECIAL CLASSES.

As the grading of the classes is mainly based on the attainments in Latin and Greek, it happens not infrequently that students coming from other institutions of learning find themselves unqualified for classes for which they possess the requisite training in English and in Mathematics. To meet the inconvenience to which such applicants would be subjected, were the general rule adhered to in their case, special classes in both Latin and Greek are formed, in which particular attention is paid to the branches in which students are deficient. When sufficiently prepared these special students are introduced into one of the regular classes.

There are instances, however, in which even this system of special classes will not answer the peculiar qualifications of individual students. To such as these the Faculty always take special pleasure in offering private assistance, more especially so, when on account of lack of opportunity in early life such students find themselves older than the average student before being able to take up a classical course. Many such have come to Creighton University from neighboring states encouraged by the cordial and helpful spirit which they knew awaited them; and after acquiring an education they have admitted that they would have hesitated to undertake the task if it had not been for the encouragement and support so generously and freely extended to them.

# COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Upon entering the Collegiate course of studies the student must be fully conversant with the material structure of the classic languages whose masterpieces he is about to study critically for the sake of the elegance and the force of the thought which they exhibit. In English great familiarity is required with the diction of classic authors in our own language, as the result of careful reading of standard writers such as Irving, Goldsmith, Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Addison, Hawthorne and Macaulay. In Latin a practical acquaintance with all the rules of the Latin Syntax and of the leading differences of idiom must have fitted the student for a prompt and keen perception not merely of the meaning of easier Latin prose, but of the niceties of the classic language of Rome. In Latin composition he must be able to translate with grammatical correctness and with an appreciation of idiomatic differences in Syntax, descriptive and narrative prose. The vocabulary of Latin words and phrases acquired at this stage must be large enough and the command of it sufficiently great to enable the student to express his own thoughts and feelings in easy Latin conversation.

In Greek the student's proficiency need not be as great, still he must possess a thorough and accurate knowledge of Etymology and of the principal rules of Syntax, so that his reading of Greek prose, which has thus far been pursued with a view to an acquaintance with the structure of Greek sentences, may now secure as well the appreciation of the beauty and of the excellence of the Greek language.

It will be seen from what has been said that, in the examination for entrance to the Collegiate course, inquiry will be made not so much into the number of the authors read as into the intellectual development of which there is evidence. As set forth in the sketch on the scope of our system of education, it is not quantity but quality which is chiefly desired. Thus a student who has read only two books of Caesar, but has, in the rendition of each passage and phrase, carefully and conscientiously exercised his mind by applying to the entire store of information gathered by himself, is better qualified for entrance than a pupil who has assisted at the reading of four books of the Commentaries at the cost of slight personal effort.

# COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS OF HUMANITIES (Freshman).

The object of this class is to train the students in the minor species of composition; Narration, Description, Dialogue, Letter-writing. Comparative Grammar is made a special feature. Versification is begun.

### CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Deharbe's Large Catechism reviewed.

Practical Instructions on the Counsels.

### LANGUAGES.

LATIN—*Precepts:* Yenni—Syntax repeated; Prosody; Comparative Grammar.

*Models:* Caesar, continued; Virgil—Eclogues; Cicero—Extracts from Minor Works; Selections from Christian Poets.

*Practice:* Themes on Syntax and in imitation of Authors; Arnold; Verse-making; Off-hand Translation.

GREEK—*Precepts:* Yenni—Etymology and Syntax repeated; Comparative Grammar (For reference, "Keep's Essential Use of Moods and Tenses").

*Models:* Palaephatus; Plutarch; Xenophon; Old and New Testament; Anthology for reference.

*Practice:* Themes on Syntax and Authors.

ENGLISH—*Precepts:* Coppens' Practical Introduction—Style, Varieties of Styles, Minor Species of Prose Composition, viz., Narration and Description, Dialogues, etc., English Versification.

*Models:* Choice specimens of Minor Species of Composition in Prose and Verse; Scott's Lady of the Lake; Longfellow's Evangeline and Tales of a Wayside Inn; Aytoun's and Macaulay's Ballads and Lays; Selections from Irving; Selections from Standard Novelists; Models from Scoone's "Three Centuries of English Letters;" Knight's Half-hours with the Best Letter-writers;" Field's "Yesterdays with Authors;" Selections from Catholic Poets, etc.

*Practice:* Imitations; Original Exercises in Minor Species of Composition.

MATHEMATICS—Wentworth's Geometry (omitting Book VIII).

HISTORY—Ancient, Fredet.

VOCAL CULTURE—Repetition of work of preceding years; Power, Stress, Melody, Pitch, Tone, Slides and Waves.

GESTURE DRILL—More difficult position; Complex gestures; Calisthenic exercises; Concert drill.

Rendition of Metrical Compositions; Expression of the passions.

BOOKKEEPING.

## CLASS OF POETRY (Sophomore).

The object of this class is the cultivation, in a special manner, of taste, sentiment and style, which is to be effected chiefly by the study of the best poets.

### EVIDENCES OF RELIGION.

Wilmer's Hand Book. Lectures in explanation.

### LANGUAGES.

LATIN—*Precepts:* Yenni—Prosody repeated.

*Models:* Virgil's Aeneid; Cicero—Pro Archia; Horace's Ars Poetica; Selections from Christian Poets.

*Practice:* Latin Versification, both terms; Themes—Arnold; Imitations; Original Exercises in Prose; Off-hand Translations.

GREEK *Precepts:* Yenni—Prosody; Anthology for reference.

*Models:* Homer's Iliad; Lyric Poets.

*Practice:* Themes .

ENGLISH—*Precepts:* Coppens' Practical Introduction—Nature and Varieties of Poetry, including Epic and Dramatic; Beauty; Sublimity; Taste; Novels; Essays (except Historical). Kleutgen, Broeckaert, Schlegel, Moulton, etc., for reference.

*Literature:* Jenkins' Manual—Poets, Novelists, Essayists.

*Models:* Choice specimens of Dramatic, Lyric, Elegiac, and Didactic Poetry; Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I, and Selections from Books IV and V; Selections from Dante; Gray's Elegy; Lycidas; Dryden's Alexander's Feast; Lyrical Selections from Longfellow and Tennyson and from Catholic Poets; Shakespeare's Plays; Pope's Essay on Criticism, in conjunction with the Ars Poetica; Prescott's Biographical and Critical Essay on Sir Walter Scott; Macaulay's Critical Essays.

*Practice:* Imitations; Original Exercises in Poetry and Essay-writing; Critical Essays on Models.

### MATHEMATICS.

Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry.

Wentworth's Geometry, Book VIII; Wentworth's Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; (Algebra, one hour a week).

HISTORY—Ancient, Fredet—Part V continued to end.

ELOCUTION—One hour a week.

VOCAL CULTURE AND GESTURE DRILL—The whole field of Elocution, reviewing and perfecting the work of preceding years.

Rendition, chiefly of Oratorical and Dramatic selections.

PHYSICS—Appleton.

CHEMISTRY—Eliot and Storer.

### HONORS.

In addition to the ordinary work of this class students who are qualified may take up special studies for Honors.

## CLASS OF RHETORIC (Junior).

The object of this class is the study of Oratory and Historical Composition.

### EVIDENCES OF RELIGION.

Wilmer's Hand Book. Lectures in explanation.

### LANGUAGES.

LATIN—*Models:* Cicero—Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Milone, In Catilinam, Pro Marcello, Pro Ligario; Tacitus; Horace—Odes, Epodes, Epistles and Satires.

*Practice:* Latin Themes (Arnold); Original Compositions; Imitations of Models; Off-hand Translation of Latin into English, and of English into Latin.

GREEK *Models:* Demosthenes—Olynthiacs or Phillippics. Select passages into Latin. St. Chrysostom—Eutropius; and one of the following plays: Sophocles—Oedipus Tyrannus or Antigone; or Aeschylus—Prometheus Bound.

*Practice*: Themes, Imitations; Anthology for reference.

ENGLISH—*Precepts*: Coppens'—Oratorical Composition; History. For reference: Quintilian, Kleutgen, Blair, Bardeen, Genung, Hill, etc.

*Literature*: Jenkins' Manual—Orators and Historians.

*Models*: The best specimens of British and American Orators and Historians. Webster's Bunker Hill Orations, Commemorative Address on Adams and Jefferson, Selections from the Girard College Case, Knapp Trial, and Reply to Hayne; Burke's Speech on American Taxation and Address to the Electors of Bristol. Analysis of Speeches in Paradise Lost, Book II, in Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar and in Shakespeare *passim;* Macaulay's Historical Essays.

*Practice:* Imitations; Original Compositions—Oratorical, Poetical, Historical. Critical Essays on Models.

### MATHEMATICS.

Wentworth's Complete Algebra reviewed.

Wentworth's Analytic Geometry.

HISTORY—Constitution and Government of the United States.

ELOCUTION—One hour a week.

PHYSICS—Appleton.

CHEMISTRY—Eliot and Storer.

### HONORS.

In addition to the ordinary work of this class, students who are qualified may take up special studies for Honors.

## CLASS OF PHILOSOPHY (Senior.)

TEXT BOOKS.

Evidences of Religion—Wilmer's Hand Book. Lectures in explanation.

Logic and Metaphysics—Russo's Summa Philosophica. For reference, Hill, Stonyhurst Series, Poland, Coppens.

Ethics—Jouin's Elementa Philosophiae Moralis. For reference, Russo, Hill, Coppens, Poland, Stonyhurst Series, Liberatore's Political Economy.

Mathematics—Differential and Integral Calculus.

Astronomy—Young's Elements of Astronomy.

Science—Special Course, two hours a week.

Literature—Special Course, two hours a week.

Elocution—One hour a week.

Oral Discussions on Philosophic Subjects every day.

## SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE CLASS OF PHILOSOPHY.

MINOR LOGIC OR DIALECTICS.

The nature of simple apprehensions—Divisions of Ideas—Judgments and Propositions. Reasoning—The categorical Syllogism and its rules—The hypothetical Syllogism—Other Species of Arguments. Indirect Reasoning—Sophisms. Philosophic Discussion.

*Major or Critical Logic—*

The nature of Certainty and its Elements. The fact of Certainty as opposed to Skepticism. The means of Certainty in the senses, in the intellect, in authority, and in common sense.

Objective evidence the ultimate criterion of Certainty.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

*General Metaphysics—*

The Nature of Being, its concept and analogy, essence and existence, possible being. The first Principles derived from Being. The attributes of Being, unity, truth, goodness, substance and accident, cause and effect. The chief perfections of Being. The infinite, the necessary. Order and Beauty.

*Cosmology—*

The Origin, Purpose and perfection of the world. The laws of nature and miracles. Constitution of bodies; theories, ancient and modern.

*Psychology—*

Life, plant life, animal life, intellectual life. Cognition, sensitive and intellectual. Appetite, sensuous and rational.

The Human Soul, its Nature, its Origin, its Destiny. Theories of Evolution.

*Natural Theology—*

The existence of God—On Atheism. The Essence of God, His infinite perfection—On Pantheism. The immortality, immensity, eternity of God. The knowledge, will and power of God. Divine Providence.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

*I. General Principles—*

The ultimate end of man. The use of the present life. The Morality of Human Acts.

The essence of Morality—Accountability for Moral Acts—Circumstances lessening Accountability—The Passions—Virtues and Vices.

Law in general—The eternal law—the natural law—Positive law. Conscience—Sanction of the Moral Law.

SPECIAL APPLICATIONS.

(A) Duties to God, Adoration, Faith, Love.

(B) Duties to Ourselves—Suicide immoral.

(C) Duties to Other Men. (a) Justice and Charity. (b) Duties regarding the Minds and Wills of Others—Lying. (c) Duties regarding the Lives of Others—Homicide, Self-defense. (d) Duties regarding Honor—Duelling.

(D) Rights of Ownership—Communism—Validity of Titles to Ownership. Ways of acquiring Property. Transfer of Property by Contract. Wages of Laborers.

*II. Social Rights and Duties—*

Society in general. The Family—Divine Institution and necessity, unity and indissolubility of marriage. Parental Authority—Education. Master and Servant—Slavery.

*III. Civil Society—*

(A) Nature and Origin—The End of Civil Government. The Units composing Civil Society. Civil Authority. The different forms of Government. Duties and rights of the Government regarding moral and intellectual welfare—Material prosperity.

Public Morality—Religious Liberty, Liberty of the Press. The Social Problem.

(B) Functions of the Civil Government—Legislation—The Judiciary—The Executive.

Object of Punishment—Capital Punishment—The Execution—Duties of Civil Officers.

(C) International Law—The equal natural rights of Nations. Intervention—Concordats—War and Arbitration.

# ASTRONOMY.

Creighton University offers its students facilities in the study of practical Astronomy that are surpassed by few institutions in the country. The Observatory that it places at their command is of the most modern design and furnished with the very best instruments. A summary of its advantages will illustrate the thoroughness with which Creighton University intends to equip its departments.

The Observatory is very favorably situated upon high ground, about 250 feet north of the main entrance of the University. With the exception of about fifteen degrees between the south and southwest, the entire sky is visible down to the very horizon. The Observatory building consists of two main portions, an equatorial and a transit room. The former is circular in shape and carries a sheet-iron dome, the opening of which may be turned to any part of the heavens. The telescope, made by Steward, of London, is equatorially mounted and provided with divided circles, a driving clock, seven eye-pieces, a micrometer, and the necessary clamps and slow motion screws on both axes. The lens is excellent and of five inches aperture. An observing-chair may be adjusted to any convenient position.

The transit room is square and faced with pressed brick inside and outside like the equatorial room. A slit, 18 inches wide, extends completely across the building and gives an uninterrupted view of the entire meridian. In the center of this room is the gem of the Observatory, a three-inch transit circle by Fauth & Co. It serves the triple purpose of transit instrument, meridian circle and zenith telescope. The eye-piece is furnished with right ascension and declination micrometers, which control the positions of seven vertical and two horizontal threads. A striding-level, with a value of one of its divisions less than a second of arc, determines the level error.

Upon its axis the instrument carries a ring, or circular handle, by means of which it is moved in altitude, and two sixteen-inch circles. One of these is a finder, and is so distinctly graduated that it is usually set to the minute without the use of a magnifying-glass. The other is the divided circle, and is read by two micrometer microscopes to the tenth of a second of arc. A delicate level controls the positions of the microscopes.

A third level may be attached to the axis of the instrument to adapt it for use as a zenith telescope.

In the angle between the equatorial and transit rooms a vault has been built with a triple brick wall and a triple roof. It houses a Howard mean time clock and a Fauth sidereal clock. The vault fulfills its object well, for no matter how much or how rapidly the thermometer may drop in the open air, in the vault no change of as much

as two degrees a day has been noted. It may be heated by electricity when an absolutely uniform temperature is desired.

A Fauth chronograph, the barrel of which may be revolved once or twice a minute, is in connection with the transit and the equatorial, as well as with the sidereal and solar clocks and with other observatories, any combination whatever being effected by a simple switchboard. For years the noon signals of the Washington clock have been recorded daily on our chronograph, and on August 5, 6, 7, 1887, a formal exchange of longitude signals between that observatory and ours took place, which resulted in our transit being 1h 15m 34s.92 west of Washington, or 6h 23m 46s.96 west of Greenwich. Its latitude is 41 degrees 16 minutes 5.6 seconds north, and the height of its axis above sea level is 1,150 feet.

Besides these essential instruments above described, there is a Howard regulator, which operates a Howard electric dial in the College, a Heinrich chronometer, barometer, thermometers, a Steward astronomical theodolite, with reversible axis, striding level, and field illumination, a double-mirror heliostat, completely mounted 15-inch celestial and terrestrial globes, Bailey's astral lantern, and a number of minor instruments and attachments.

The Observatory and its instruments are lighted throughout by a double system of electric lighting, that is, by sixteen-candle-power and by one-candle-power lamps, at a pressure of 106 and of 4 volts.

The cost of erection was largely borne by Hon. John A. Creighton and Hon. John A. McShane.

The Observatory library is small as yet, but it contains material very serviceable to the student. Amongst other works there are the more important ones of Chauvenet, Loomis, Young, Newcomb, Langley, Clerke, Nasmyth and Carpenter, Proctor, Webb, Poole's Celestial Handbook, Gledhill's Double Stars, Klein's Atlas, Father Hagen's Atlas of Variable Stars, Bowditch's Navigator and Laplace, and all the astronomical publications of the Government and the Smithsonian Institution and of a few observatories. The equatorial room contains Poole's Map of the Moon and a dozen selected and framed photo-engravings of the heavenly bodies. The transit room contains pictures of various types of astronomical instruments, photographs of noted astronomers, and graphic constructions of solar and lunar eclipses by students of the University.

The actual use made of the Observatory by the students has invariably been satisfactory. The transit has always been the instrument selected in preference to the equatorial, and the work has been thorough. The collimation was observed frequently, the chronograph sheets faithfully read, and the usual reductions to the middle thread, the collimation, level, azimuth and clock corrections duly applied.

Class work comprises the whole of descriptive astronomy generally. In addition, some points of practical astronomy are specially empha-

sized. Besides the mathematical theory of the equatorial, the transit instrument, the meridian circle, and the zenith telescope, and the computations these entail, together with the practical use of the American Ephemeris, the class studies, the formulæ for the transformation of spherical co-ordinates, the principle of the sun-dial upon any plane at any place, the elements of the theory of planetary orbits, the determination of the true from the apparent ellipse of a double star, and the graphic construction of solar and lunar eclipses and occultations.

The foregoing summary will convince any one conversant with the subject that the astronomical department of Creighton University aims to be on a level with the highest kindred institutions in the country.

The scientific efficiency of the Observatory was favorably recognized by the Hon. W. E. Chandler on April 11, 1900, in a speech before the United States Senate, in which the honorable senator described the equipment and work of our Observatory and gave it rank among 61 of the principal observatories of the country.

It may prove of interest to give a brief account of one or two of the observations made in the past year by the director of the Observatory. The first involved the exchange of longitude signals between the Creighton Observatory and the Observatory of the State University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, on the nights of April 25, April 30 and May 3, 1900. To facilitate this work the Nebraska Telephone Company kindly permitted the use of its wires and afforded the astronomers at both stations all the assistance in its power by installing telephones in both observatories and thoroughly testing the apparatus and line. The exchange of signals was effected by telephone. While listening to the beats of the clock at the other end of the line, each observer secured a record on his own chronograph. Star transits before and after the exchange of signals secured clock corrections. As Prof. G. D. Swezey of Lincoln thus obtained his longitude from the Creighton Observatory, the longitude of which had been accurately determined a number of years ago, he courteously volunteered to make all the requisite computations. On May 4 the Professor visited our Observatory to ascertain the personal equations of both observers, and with this correction he is making the calculations which will be published upon completion.

The second observation was that of the total eclipse of the sun on May 28, 1900. The Creighton University Eclipse Expedition selected as its station Washington, Ga. On the staff of observers, the director of the Creighton Observatory, Fr. W. Rigge, was the only representative of Creighton, but Fr. Charles Charroppin and Prof. A. F. Frumveller of St. Louis and Prof. W. Quinlan of Cincinnati, recognizing Creighton's initiative, its judicious selection of the site and its provision of requisites for scientific observation, freely offered a hearty

co-operation. Availing himself of a three-inch telescope, of an excellent chronometer and of all the data that accurate calculation could supply, Fr. Rigge succeeded by observations of the instants of contact to obtain results, which will be of value in the correction of the lunar tables. This is evidenced by the close agreement of his observations of the duration of the partial and of the total phases of the eclipse, with those made by the observers representing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, stationed in another part of the same town of Washington, Ga. These results, together with those of the direct and photographic observations made by the other members of the Expedition will in due time appear in astronomical journals. In conection with them will also be published the very accurate observations made, upon the suggestion of the director of the Creighton Observatory, by Fr. Edgar Bernard at Macon, Ga., and by Fr. A. L. Wagner at Mobile, Ala. These two points of observation were situated almost on the very border lines of the track of the moon's shadow, and as such offered most favorable opportunities for obtaining data which will be of the highest value in correcting the moon's motion.

# DEGREES.

According to the Act of Legislature under which the Creighton University was incorporated, its Board of Trustees has power "to confer such Academic degrees and honors as are conferred by Colleges and Universities of the United States."

REQUIREMENTS.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon those who have successfully completed the Course of Studies as outlined in the Catalogue.

The degree of Master of Arts, in course, can be obtained by devoting a second year to the study of Philosophy in the College, or two years to professional studies.

The degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Philosophy will be granted only to Masters of Arts after successful Post Graduate Courses in Philosophy and Science.

Professional degrees, in course, are defined by the Professional Departments of the University.

Honorary degrees are conferred, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, upon those who have deserved well of the community in Literature, or Science, or the Professions.

# SCHOLARSHIPS IN GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, D. C.

By the courtesy and generosity of the President and Faculty of Georgetown University, Creighton College will have one scholarship in each of the departments of the University, viz., in the Law Department, in the Medical Department and in the Postgraduate Department.

These scholarships will be open to those who obtain the degree A. B,. in course, from Creighton College, but the manner and the conditions of assignment to the scholarships are left to the determination of the Faculty of the College. Graduates who wish to avail themselves of these scholarships should send in their written applications to the College at an early day.

# MUSICAL CULTURE.

The study of music, both instrumental and vocal, has always received encouragement at the hands of the Faculty, and excellent opportunities for musical training under the direction of professional teachers are offered to all the students who desire to avail themselves of them. The Mandolin and Guitar classes were, during the course of the past year, under the care of Prof. Albin Huster and Prof. Herman Sutorius, while the vocal classes enjoyed the guidance of the well-known vocalist and musical director, Prof. Thomas J. Kelly. It has been the endeavor of these professors to cultivate among the students a correct taste for music, while they instilled enthusiasm for the art by the success with which their efforts were crowned. While private lessons may at all times be taken by the students individually, it is thought that concert drill by creating emulation and practically inculcating harmony contributes much to the musical development of the student. From the classes thus conducted it has been possible to form the University Mandolin Orchestra, which has acquired sufficient proficiency to supply at various entertainments the musical numbers of the programme, and by means of the vocal classes, the Junior choir and the University Glee Club, composed entirely of students, have added much by their efforts, to the impressiveness of divine worship and to the enjoyment of many an evening in the University Hall.

What has been begun under such favorable auspices, the students are most earnestly urged to continue for the sake of the refining influence which music by its very nature exerts, as well as for the many-sided development which its cultivation effects.

# COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS.

## SOCIETIES FOR RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

1.—*The Sodality of the Immaculate Conception.*

The Sodality is an organization for Catholic students, who desire in a particular manner to give expression to their devotion to Our Lady by the study and imitation of her virtues, and by practices of piety in her honor. At the weekly meetings on Saturday the Little Office of the Immaculate Conception is recited and an exhortation is given by the Reverend Director. The Sodality was founded November 9, 1878, and membership has always been most satisfactory both in numbers and in regularity of attendance.

2.—*The Apostleship of Prayer—League of the Sacred Heart.*

To encourage devotion to the Sacred Heart and to enable the students to acquire, while at College, the zeal for the interests of Our Lord, which is so general among the laity of the Catholic Church, the Apostleship of Prayer was established in 1879, and since then few of the students of the University have failed to have their names enrolled as active members.

3.—*The St. John Berchmans Sanctuary Society.*

The object of this Society is to consult the beauty and the solemnity of Divine worship by an accurate observance of the liturgic rites and ceremonies, and to afford Sodalists of exemplary deportment the sacred privilege of serving at the altar. The Sanctuary Society was organized in 1884, and has always counted from thirty to forty members.

## SOCIETIES FOR ORATORICAL CULTURE.

1.—*The Creighton Oratorical Association.*

As its name implies, this society trains its members to readiness and fluency in speaking before an audience. To this end likewise tends the attention paid to historical study and to composition. Meetings are held on Wednesday evenings and debates alternate with orations, recitations and literary essays. The Association was organized in 1884 and is composed mainly of University students. In 1899 it was admitted to the Nebraska Collegiate Oratorical Association and during the month of January each year a contest in oratory takes place to determine the representative at the State contest.

2.—*The Creighton Literary Society—*

Organized in December, 1899, this society has not yet completed the first year of its existence, but by the earnestness of its members in preparing themselves, by writing and speaking for appearance in public, it has already realized the purpose of its foundation in securing for the lower classes of the course, advantages which the Creighton Oratorical Association insures to the higher.

CREIGHTON DRAMATIC CIRCLE.

"HEIR-AT-LAW," Act III, Scene II—"Think where you are, Zekiel: there's Master."

3.—*The Creighton Dramatic Circle.*

To further the study of dramatic literature, to improve in elocution, in interpretation, in impersonation and in public speaking, and to insure versatility, polish and self-reliance, the Dramatic Circle was organized in 1899. The "Heir at Law," of which the programme is given elsewhere and of which the inserts represent some striking scenes, was the result of their careful study during the past year.

## SOCIETIES FOR MUSICAL CULTURE.

1.—*The Creighton University Mandolin Orchestra.*

The Orchestra was established among the students in 1899, and besides affording them training in instrumental music enables them to minister to the enjoyment of their fellow students and of their friends at public entertainments.

2.—*The University Glee Club.*

The object of the Glee Club is similar to that of the Orchestra in furthering a taste for vocal music. Its existence dates back to 1885.

## OTHER SOCIETIES.

*The Students' Library and Reading Room Association.*

To the officers and members of this Association do the Students owe their facilities for interesting and useful reading. Under their management the Library has been open free to all from the year 1880. By a yearly addition of from one to two hundred books, they have increased the number to over three thousand volumes. Periodicals number thirty-eight, and pamphlets accessible to professors and students exceed 1,000. A volunteer corps of librarians is in attendance during four hours on class days and during two hours on free days. At these times the large and comfortable reading room is seen frequented by eager readers from both collegiate and academic departments.

*The Creighton University Athletic Association.*

This society was organized for the double purpose of fostering a college spirit and of encouraging healthful bodily exercise among the students. The latter aim is not considered as an end sufficiently worthy in itself, but rather as an aid to earnest application to more serious pursuits. Although limited in its resources, the society has provided its members with gymnastic apparatus and has also a game room, which affords the members suitable recreation.

# GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Academic Year consists of one session, beginning on the first Monday of September, and ending in the last week of June, when the Annual Commencement, the Conferring of Degrees and the Distribution of Premiums take place.

Punctual attendance is strictly insisted upon. Parents are regularly informed of the non-attendance of their sons, who, in case of absence, are invariably required to bring a note of excuse to the Vice-President. In order that the lessons may be prepared with proper assidity, parents are requested to insist on their sons studying at home for two or three hours every evening.

The daily work of the students counts one-half for honors.

The College is open every morning at half-past 7 o'clock. Those who come before the time of class proceed at once to the class-rooms, and devote the interval to private study. All are required to be present five minutes before half-past 8 o'clock, at which hour the Catholic Students hear Mass. At 9 o'clock a. m. the regular exercises of class commence, closing at 3 o'clock p. m.

Thursday is the weekly recreation day.

Thorough written examinations are made in all the classes in October, December, February and April. These examinations are competitive and are followed by a distribution of Premiums. The percentage obtained by the students is publicly announced, and honors are awarded to the leaders. A MEDAL OF EXCELLENCE is awarded to the student who makes the highest percentage in the collective branches of his class. Those who make 90 per cent. and upwards, merit the distinction of FIRST HONORS, and those who gain between 85 and 90, SECOND HONORS. Besides these incentives to general endeavor, a first and second prize are given for excellence in each of the branches of every class, but the percentage must be at least 85 in the Collegiate Course, and 80 in the Academic. At the distribution of premiums testimonials of Excellent Deportment are given to deserving students. Reports of the conduct and class-standing of students are sent, after each distribution, to parents and guardians. The premiums at the close of the session are bestowed upon those who have made the highest average percentage in daily work and written examinations. The final written examinations for promotion take place in June.

Parents who wish to withdraw their sons before the end of the sesswithdrawn without such notice, or without giving satisfactory reasons, to the Vice-President. Many inconveniences will thus be avoided, and order secured. Should any student leave of his own accord, or be withdrawn without such notice, or without giving satisfactory reasons, he will not be re-admitted.

For faults committed outside of the premises, the officers of the College are by no means responsible, as students cease then to be under their jurisdiction; still, should any serious charge be fairly substantiated, the guilty shall be punished according to the gravity of the offense.

Whoever damages the College property must make compensation.

The use of tobacco is not allowed.

The use of profane language, or anything bordering on immorality, will subject the offender to expulsion.

# ORDER OF THE DAY.

## MORNING.

| | COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT. | ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:30 | Mass. | Mass. |
| 9:00 | Latin, Mathematics. | Latin. |
| 10:00 | Recess. | Recess. |
| 10:15 | Philosophy, Greek. | Greek, History, Geography. |
| 11:00 | Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping. | Religious Instruction. Penmanship, French, German. |
| 11:55 | Recess. | Recess. |

## AFTERNOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:00 | Evidences of Religion, Literature, Rhetoric. | Rhetoric, English Grammar, Spelling. |
| 1:55 | Recess. | Recess. |
| 2:05 | Philosophy, Mathematics. | Mathematics, Arithmetic. |
| 3:00 | Classes Dismissed. | Classes Dismissed. |

# TERMS.

Tuition is entirely free during the seven years of the Classical Course, which is open to students from any one of the States of the Union.

No ordinary expenses are incurred except the cost of text-books, which is about $7 a year.

Following the practice of all institutions of learning, to which free colleges like this are not an exception, students of the Natural Sciences are expected to pay for the use of chemical and physical apparatus. The charge is $10 per annum.

The Graduation fee is $10.

The College is for day-scholars only.

While the Vice-President will cheerfully direct students from a distance to find suitable homes at reasonable rates for board and lodging, neither he nor the other College authorities will consent to act as guardians, or in any way hold themselves responsble for the conduct of these students, when not actually under College supervision. Good board and lodging can be obtained at from $3.00 to $4.00 per week.

For further information apply to the President or Vice-President of the College.

# Calendar for 1900=1901.

## 1900.

Examination for Promotion.....
....Friday, Aug. 31, Saturday, Sept. 1, and Monday, Sept. 3, 9 a. m.
First Term begins.....Tuesday, Sept. 4, 9 a. m.
Entrance Examination.....Thursday, Sept. 6, 9 a. m.
Lectio Brevis in Philosophy.....Monday, Sept. 10, 9 a. m.
Votive Mass of the Holy Ghost.
Reading of the Regulations.
Inauguration of the Sodality of the B. V. M..Saturday, Sept. 15, 3 p. m.
Election of the Officers of the Students' Reading-Room.....
.....Monday, Sept. 17.
First Meeting of the University Mandolin Orchestra..Tuesday, Sept. 18.
Election of the Officers of the Creighton Oratorical Association....
.....Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Election of the Officers of the Creighton Literary Society.....
.....Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Anniversary High Mass of Requiem for Mrs. John A. Creighton....
.....Monday, Oct. 1, 8:30 a. m.
Latin Contest in the Second Academic Class.....Saturday, Oct. 6.
Specimen in Minor Logic.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
Solemn High Mass in Honor of St. Edward, Patron of the University.....Saturday, Oct. 13.
Latin Specimen in the Third Academic Class.....Wednesday, Oct. 17.
Contest in Greek in the First Academic Class.....Monday, Oct 22.
Competitions for the months of September and October.....
.....from Friday, Oct. 19, to Monday, Oct. 28
Founder's Day.....Monday, Nov. 5.
High Mass of Requiem for Mr. Edward A. Creighton...9 a. m.
Memorial Exercises and Award of Honors.....10 a. m.
Specimen in Major Logic.....Monday, Nov. 12.
Specimen in the Rhetoric Class.....Monday, Nov. 19.
Orations for the Intercollegiate Contest submitted..Wednesday, Dec. 5.
Feast of the Immaculate Conception.....Saturday, Dec. 8.
Competitions for the months of November and December.....
.....from Monday, Dec. 10, to Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Entertainment of the Creighton Dramatic Circle...Wednesday, Dec. 12.
Specimen in the Poetry Class.....Monday, Dec. 17.
Orators in the Intercollegiate Contest appointed...Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Christmas Award of Honors and Beginning of the Christmas Vacation.....Saturday, Dec. 22.

## Calendar for 1900-1901—Continued.

### 1901.

Second Term begins.....Friday, Jan. 4, 8:30 a. m.
Public Contest in Oratory.....Wednesday, Jan. 16, 8 p. m.
Specimen in the Humanities Class.....Monday, Jan. 21.
Anniversary High Mass for Mrs. Mary Lucretia Creighton
Foundress of the University.....Wednesday, Jan. 23
Specimen in the First Academic Class.....Saturday, Feb. 2.
Semi-annual Examination in Philosophy.....Monday, Feb. 4.
Competitions for the months of January and February.....
.....from Monday, Feb. 18, to Wednesday, Feb. 27.
Public Debate and Celebration of Washington's Birthday.....
.....Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 p. m.
Washington's Birthday—free day.....Friday, Feb. 22.
Award of Honors.....Saturday, Mar. 2.
Students' Annual Retreat.....During the Lenten Season.
Specimen in the Second Academic Class.....Saturday, Mar. 9.
Specimen in the Third Academic Class.....Wednesday, Mar. 20.
Easter Recess.....
..From Wednesday, April 3, 3 p. m., to Tuesday, April 9, 8:30 a. m.
Intercollegiate Latin Contest.....Wednesday, April 10, 9 a. m.
Competitions for the months of March and April.....
.....from Monday, April 22, to Friday, May 3.
Preliminary Contests in Elocution....Saturday, April 27; Monday,
April 29; Tuesday, April 30; Wednesday, May 1; Saturday, May 4.
Annual Review begins.....Monday, May 20.
Public Contest in Elocution.....Wednesday, May 22, 8 p. m.
Annual Examinations begin.....Friday, June 14.
Feast of St. Aloysius, Patron of Students.....Friday, June 21.
Solemn High Mass and Panegyric.....9 a. m.
Annual Commencement.....Wednesday, June26.

CREIGHTON DRAMATIC CIRCLE.

"HEIR-AT-LAW," Act II. Scene III—"And thrice again to make up nine."

# Officers, Faculty and Students

= of the =

# Classical Department.

# 1899=1900.

# Officers and Faculty.

## Officers.

REV. M. P. DOWLING, S. J.,
PRESIDENT.

REV. JOHN W. KUHLMAN, S. J.,
VICE-PRESIDENT, PREFECT OF STUDIES AND DISCIPLINE.

REV. MARTIN M. BRONSGEEST, S. J.,
CHAPLAIN.

REV. JAMES J. CONWAY, S. J.,
LIBRARIAN.

## Collegiate Department.

REV. CHARLES COPPENS, S. J.,
*Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics,*
*Lecturer on Evidences of Religion and English Literature.*

REV. WILLIAM F. RIGGE, S. J.,
*Professor of Astronomy, Mathematics and Physics.*

MR. CHARLES F. WOLKING, S. J.,
MR. CHARLES F. CROWLEY, A. M., Ph. C.,
*Professors of Chemistry.*

REV. RICHARD F. CORCORAN, S. J.,
*Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution.*

MR. PATRICK A. MULLENS, S. J.,
*Professor of Poetry and Elocution.*

MR. PAUL M. BREEN, S. J.,
*Professor of Humanities, Bookkeeping and Elocution.*

MR. THOMAS J. KELLY,
*Professor of Vocal Music.*

MR. FRANZ ADELMANN,
MR. ALBIN J. HUSTER,
MR. HERMAN SUTORIUS,
*Professors of Instrumental Music.*

## Academic Department.

REV. HENRY S. SPALDING, S. J.,
MR. MARTIN LUERSMAN, S. J.,
*Professors of First Academic.*

MR. F. GEORGE DINNEEN, S. J.,
*Professor of Second Academic and Elocution.*

MR. WILLIAM H. SCHIERMANN, S. J.,
*Professor of Third Academic and Elocution.*

REV. JOHN W. KUHLMAN, S. J.,
MR. MARTIN LUERSMAN, S. J.,
MR. F. GEORGE DINNEEN, S. J.,
MR. WILLIAM H. SCHIERMANN, S. J.,
*Instructors in Christian Doctrine.*

MR. PATRICK A. MULLENS, S. J.,
MR. PAUL M. BREEN, S. J.,
*Prefects of Discipline.*

MR. F. GEORGE DINNEEN, S. J.,
*Librarian of the Students' Library.*

# Students of the Classical Department.

| NAME. | CLASS. |
|---|---|
| BALIMAN, FRANCIS R. | Humanities |
| BEATTY, HENRY | First Academic |
| BECKMAN, ANTHONY F. | Second Academic |
| BENADON, EDWARD | Third Academic |
| BENNEWITZ, JOHN A. | Rhetoric |
| BICKERT, ROBERT L. | Rhetoric |
| BORGHOFF, JOSEPH | Third Academic |
| BRANNEN, GEORGE A. | Poetry |
| BROWNE, JOSEPH T. | Third Academic |
| BROWN, WILLIAM D. | First Academic |
| BUGEE, FRANCIS | Third Academic |
| BUGEE, JOHN A. | First Academic |
| BUGEE, JOHN T. | First Academic |
| BURKE, CHARLES S. | First Academic |
| BUSHMAN, ROBERT H. | Humanities |
| CAHILL, CHARLES | Third Academic |
| CALLAHAN, EDWARD J. | Second Academic |
| CALLAHAN, WILLIAM | Third Academic |
| CASEY, DENNIS F. | First Academic |
| CASSIDY, PHILIP | Second Academic |
| CAUGHLAN, G. VAUGHAN | Third Academic |
| CLAIR, JOHN F. | Third Academic |
| COAD, ARTHUR | Second Academic |
| COBRY, JOHN J. | Third Academic |
| COFFMAN, WEIR D. | Poetry |
| CREIGHTON, EDWARD A. | Second Academic |
| CROFT, FRANCIS | Third Academic |
| CUNNINGHAM, EDWARD | Third Academic |
| CURRAN, WILLIAM | Third Academic |
| DAMES, ALPHONSE F. | First Academic |
| DARGAZEWSKI, ABDON | Second Academic |
| DE LA VEGA, FRANCIS | Third Academic |
| DENNETT, CHARLES | Third Academic |

| NAME. | CLASS. |
|---|---|
| DOHERTY, LEONARD | Third Academic |
| DOUP, LOUIS | First Academic |
| DOUP, WILLIAM | Humanities |
| DOYLE, CHARLES | Third Academic |
| DRISCOLL, FRANCIS A | Humanities |
| DULSKI, MICHAEL | Third Academic |
| DWYER, JOHN V | Second Academic |
| DWYER, PATRICK | Second Academic |
| DWYER, J. VINCENT | Third Academic |
| FAGAN, JAMES P | Second Academic |
| FAGAN, JOHN A | Humanities |
| FEARON, EDWARD E | Second Academic |
| FENNELL, PATRICK J | Second Academic |
| FITZGERALD, JAMES M | Humanities |
| FITZGIBBON, HENRY M | First Academic |
| FLYNN, ANDREW M | Philosophy |
| FORAN, HENRY A | Humanities |
| FORBES, ARTHUR | Third Academic |
| FOY, HUGH F | Second Academic |
| FURAY, CONNELL | Third Academic |
| FURAY, GUY V | Philosophy |
| GAULE, EDWARD | Third Academic |
| GAULE, JOHN | Third Academic |
| GILLESPIE, EDWARD J | Third Academic |
| GLEASON, MATTHEW P | Philosophy |
| GOLDEN, PATRICK | Third Academic |
| GRADY, THOMAS | First Academic |
| GREEN, JOHN A | Philosophy |
| GREEN, THOMAS | First Academic |
| HALL, HENRY J | Humanities |
| HART, EDWARD L | Humanities |
| HAYDEN, AUSTIN A | Philosophy |
| HIGGINS, JOSEPH E | Poetry |
| HOBAN, THOMAS | Third Academic |
| HOBRECHT, CHARLES B | Second Academic |
| HODSON, HENRY | Second Academic |
| HOLST, JOHN | Second Academic |
| HOWARD, OTIS W | Third Academic |
| HUGHES, WALTER L | Second Academic |
| HURLEY, DANIEL J | First Academic |
| JENAL, EDWARD L | Humanities |

| NAME. | CLASS. |
|---|---|
| JENAL, FRANK P. | First Academic |
| JONES, MONROE. | First Academic |
| KANE, JOSEPH. | Third Academic |
| KEEGAN, FRANCIS R. | First Academic |
| KEESHEN, FRANCIS. | Third Academic |
| KEHOE, NICHOLAS R. | First Academic |
| KELLEY, CHRISTOPHER P. | Rhetoric |
| KELLY, THOMAS A. | Humanities |
| KENNEDY, HUGH A. | Third Academic |
| KENNEDY, PATRICK F. | First Academic |
| KETCHMARK, JOHN. | Third Academic |
| KIPPES, ANTHONY. | Second Academic |
| KOHNE, CHRISTOPHER J. | Rhetoric |
| LANE, JAMES P. | Poetry |
| LANGDON, J. FREDERICK. | Poetry |
| LARKIN, BERNARD J. | Third Academic |
| LARKIN, MICHAEL F. | Third Academic |
| LEARY, EDWARD F. | Poetry |
| LEARY, NORBERT. | Third Academic |
| LEARY, WILLIAM J. | Rhetoric |
| LEE, CLEMENT J. | Second Academic |
| LEE, GEORGE. | First Academic |
| LOVELY, WILLIAM E. | Humanities |
| LYNCH, THOMAS R. | First Academic |
| LYNCH, WILLIAM P. | Poetry |
| LYMAN, JOHN P. | First Academic |
| MACKAY, RALPH. | Third Academic |
| MARTIN, ANTHONY R. | Poetry |
| MARTIN, MARK T. | Second Academic |
| MARTIN, PAUL T. | Philosophy |
| MARX, MATTHIAS. | Humanities |
| M'CAFFREY, C. JOSEPH. | First Academic |
| M'CAFFREY, FRANCIS M. | First Academic |
| M'CAFFREY, HUGH A. | Poetry |
| M'CAFFREY, WILLIAM J. | Poetry |
| M'CORMICK, JOHN J. | Second Academic |
| M'CRANN, JOHN C. | Third Academic |
| M'DERMOTT, JOHN P. | Second Academic |
| M'KENNA, RAYMOND. | Third Academic |
| M'LAUGHLIN, JOHN J. | Humanities |
| M'NAMARA, EDWARD J. | Second Academic |
| M'NAMARA, JOSEPH M. | Second Academic |

| NAME. | CLASS. |
|---|---|
| M'SHANE, ARTHUR J. | Second Academic |
| M'SHANE, JAMES H. | Poetry |
| MERCELL, JOHN | Third Academic |
| MERTON, GEORGE | Second Academic |
| MEYER, GEORGE A. | Humanities |
| MORAN, HENRY | Third Academic |
| MOSTYN, HENRY J. | First Academic |
| MULGREW, LEON E. | Humanities |
| MULLEN, WILLIAM. | Third Academic |
| MURPHY, DAVID A. | Philosophy |
| MURPHY, FRANCIS | Third Academic |
| MURPHY, JOHN R. | Rhetoric |
| MURPHY, JOHN W. | Second Academic |
| NACHTIGALL, JOSEPH J. | Second Academic |
| NOLAN, JAMES | First Academic |
| O'DONOVAN, CORNELIUS M. | Second Academic |
| O'HANLON, HENRY F. | Humanities |
| O'HERN, ALEXANDER | Humanities |
| O'HERN, MICHAEL J. | Philosophy |
| O'KEEFE, WILLIAM P. | Humanities |
| O'MALLEY, CHARLES E. | Second Academic |
| O'NEILL, JOHN J. | Third Academic |
| O'ROURKE, JOHN M. | Humanities |
| PALMER, RALPH, G. | First Academic |
| PAPE, ALOYSIUS | First Academic |
| PRENDERGAST, JAMES F. | Humanities |
| QUINN, JOHN E. | Poetry |
| RAKOWSKI, JOHN S. | Rhetoric |
| RILEY, CORNELIUS A. | Second Academic |
| ROACH, FRANCIS | Third Academic |
| ROGERS, HERBERT J. | Third Academic |
| RYAN, PATRICK | Third Academic |
| SAWTELL, LEO | Third Academic |
| SCHALL, WILLIAM A. | Third Academic |
| SCOTT, PATRICK J. | Humanities |
| SHANNON, MICHAEL J. | Second Academic |
| SLEEPACK, HARRY F. | Third Academic |
| SMITH, CORNELIUS J. | First Academic |
| SMITH, THOMAS P. | Rhetoric |

| NAME. | CLASS. |
|---|---|
| ST. JOHN, A. BURGESS | Humanities |
| SULLIVAN, EUGENE A. | Rhetoric |
| SULLIVAN, JOHN | Third Academic |
| SULLIVAN MARK J. | Third Academic |
| SULLIVAN, MAURICE E. | First Academic |
| SULLIVAN, PAUL J. | Humanities |
| TOBIN, LOUIS | First Academic |
| TRAYNOR, WILLIAM | Third Academic |
| TROUTTMAN, HENRY E. | Third Academic |
| WALKER, JOSEPH C. | Poetry |
| WALSH, JAMES P. | First Academic |
| WHALEN, FRANK | Third Academic |
| WHITE, JOHN J. | Second Academic |
| WOODARD, JAMES E. | Humanities |

# Twenty-Second Annual Commencement,

Creighton Theatre, Wednesday, June 27, 1900, 8 P.M.

## ORDER OF EXERCISES.

* * *

OVERTURE—Tourist's Waltz . . . . . *Sutorius*

UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA.

FORMING LEADERS OF MEN:

THE BUILDER OF MEN - MATTHEW P. GLEASON.
THE IDEAL STRUCTURE - PAUL L. MARTIN.

Stars of the Summer Night . . . . . *Woodbury*

UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB.

THE CLASSICAL TYPE - DAVID A. MURPHY.
LEADERS OF MEN - AUSTIN A. HAYDEN.

a. Asleep in the Deep . . . . . *Petrie*
b. When the Little Ones say "Good Night" . . . . . *Parks*

ALUMNI QUARTETTE.

## CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

VALEDICTORY - - - - - MICHAEL J. O'HERN

## AWARD OF PRIZES.

Vienna March . . . . . *Kitchener*

UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA.

LADIES WILL PLEASE REMOVE THEIR HATS.

NO FLOWERS.

# Conferring of Degrees.

## The Degree of Bachelor of Arts

WAS CONFERRED UPON

Andrew M. Flynn,
Guy V. Furay,
Matthew P. Gleason,
John A. Green,
Austin A. Hayden,
Paul L. Martin,
David A. Murphy,
Michael J. O'Hern.

# Honors.

## The Gold Medal

FOR THE HIGHEST HONORS OF THE CLASS OF 1900

WAS MERITED BY

PAUL L. MARTIN.

DONOR OF MEDAL:

RT. REV. RICHARD SCANNELL, D. D.

## The Inter-Collegiate English Contest.

Among two hundred and fifty competitors belonging to the classes of Philosophy, Rhetoric and Poetry, of the Jesuit Colleges at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Mary's and Omaha,

THE FOURTH PLACE WAS MERITED BY

DAVID A. MURPHY.

THE FIFTH PLACE BY

PAUL L. MARTIN.

THE NINTH PLACE BY

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ.

*Subject:* "The educated American Catholic Laity and the Catholic Church in the United States during the Nineteenth Century."

## Oratorical Contest.

THE HONOR OF REPRESENTING THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

AT THE

NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGIATE CONTEST IN ORATORY

WAS MERITED BY

PAUL L. MARTIN.

NEXT IN MERIT:

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ,
JAMES E. WOODARD,
MICHAEL J. O'HERN,
DAVID A. MURPHY.

## Contest in Elocution.

THE GOLD MEDAL

IN THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

WAS MERITED BY

MARK T. MARTIN.

Donor of the Medal: DR. VICTOR H. COFFMAN.

NEXT IN MERIT:

C. JOSEPH MCCAFFREY, FRANK P. JENAL,
ALPHONSE F. DAMES, JOHN J. WHITE.

THE GOLD MEDAL

IN THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT

WAS MERITED BY

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ.

Donor of Medal: THOS. F. LEE, A. M., LL. B.

NEXT IN MERIT:

EDWARD F. LEARY, WILLIAM J. LEARY,
GUY V. FURAY, FRANCIS R. BALIMAN.

## Award of Class Medals and Premiums.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

*CLASS OF RHETORIC.*

THE GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE

HIGHEST AVERAGE

In the Collective Branches of the Class was merited by

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ, 97.

DONOR OF THE MEDAL:

A FRIEND.

*CLASS OF POETRY.*

THE GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE

HIGHEST AVERAGE

In the Collective Branches of the Class was merited by

EDWARD F. LEARY, 91.

Donor of the Medal: VERY REV. JOHN JENNETTE.

*CLASS OF HUMANITIES.*

THE GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE

HIGHEST AVERAGE

In the Collective Branches of the Class was merited by

ALEXANDER F. O'HERN, 96.

Donor of Medal: MR. EDWARD W. NASH.

ACADEMIC OR PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

*CLASS OF FIRST ACADEMIC.*

THE GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE

HIGHEST AVERAGE

In the Collective Branches of the Class was merited by

GEORGE LEE, 95.

Donor of the Medal: VERY REV. PATRICK SMYTH.

*CLASS OF SECOND ACADEMIC.*

THE GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE

HIGHEST AVERAGE

In the Collective Branches of the Class was merited by

JOSEPH NACHTIGALL, 95.

Donor of the Medal: HON. JOHN A. MCSHANE.

*CLASS OF THIRD ACADEMIC.*

THE GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE

HIGHEST AVERAGE

In the Collective Branches of the Class was merited by

FRANK WHALEN, 94.

# Roll of Honor.

## ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

100 PERFECT. 80 REQUIRED TO EXCEL.

The students who during the year obtained an average of 90 per cent or more were exempt from the examinations. Their notes are marked thus *.

BECKMAN, ANTHONY F.....*92
BENNEWITZ, JOHN A.....*97
BORGHOFF, JOSEPH..... 84
BRANNEN, GEORGE A..... 85
BROWNE, JOSEPH T..... 80
BROWN, WILLIAM D.....*90
BURKE, CHARLES S..... 88

CAHILL, CHARLES..... 87
CALLAHAN, WILLIAM F.....*92
CASSIDY, PHILIP.....*93
CAUGHLAN, G. VAUGHAN.. 86

DAMES, ALPHONSE F..... 84
DE LA VEGA, FRANCIS..... 91
DENNETT, CHARLES.....*93
DRISCOLL, FRANCIS..... 89
DULSKI, MICHAEL..... 89

FAGAN, JAMES P..... 83
FENNELL, PATRICK J..... 90
FITZGERALD, JAMES M.....*92
FURAY, CONNELL..... 81

GAULE, EDWARD..... 82
GAULE, JOHN..... 81
GILLESPIE, EDWARD J..... 88
GOLDEN, PATRICK..... 83
GREEN, THOMAS C.....*92

HART, EDWARD L.....*93
HODSON, HENRY.....*94
HURLEY, DANIEL J..... 84
JENAL, EDWARD L.....*92
JENAL, FRANK P.....*91

KEESHEN, FRANCIS..... 85
KELLEY, CHISTOPHER P...*94
KELLY, THOMAS A.....*93
KENNEDY, PATRICK F..... 90
KIPPES, ANTHONY.....*93
KOHNE, CHRISTOPHER J...*94

LANE, JAMES P..... 81
LANGDON, J. FREDERICK...*90
LEARY, EDWARD F.....*91
LEARY, WILLIAM J..... 87
LEE, GEORGE.....*96
LOVELY, WILLIAM E.....*91
LYNCH, THOMAS R.....*94
LYNAM, JOHN P.....*90

MARTIN, MARK T..... 82
MARX, MATTHIAS.....*90
McCAFFREY, C. JOSEPH..... 83
McCAFFREY, FRANCIS M.... 89
McCAFFREY, HUGH A..... 82
McSHANE, JAMES H..... 85
MULGREW, LEON E.....*91
MULLEN, WILLIAM..... 80
MURPHY, JOHN W..... 81

NACHTIGALL, JOSEPH J....*95
O'DONOVAN, CORNELIUS M., 87
O'HERN, ALEXANDER.....*96
O'ROURKE, JOHN M..... 82
PRENDERGAST, JAMES F... 85
QUINN, JOHN E..... 86
RAKOWSKI, JOHN S..... 80
SAWTELL, LEO..... 80
SLEEPACK, HARRY F.....*90
SMITH, CORNELIUS J.....*93
SMITH, THOMAS P..... 80
SULLIVAN, JOHN.....*90
SULLIVAN, PAUL J..... 81
WHALEN, FRANK.....*94
WHITE, JOHN J..... 89
WOODARD, JAMES E..... 85

The John A. Creighton Medical College.

# The John A. Creighton

# Medical College.

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Medical Department

= of =

The Creighton University,

Omaha, Nebraska.

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1900=1901.

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# Calendar.

1900.

September 24—Monday evening, at 8 o'clock P. M., the Session begins.

November—Thanksgiving Day—Holiday.

December 21—Friday evening, Christmas recess begins.

1901.

January 3—Thursday morning, Lectures resumed.

February 22—Washington's Birthday—Holiday.

April 24—Examinations begin.

May 7—Commencement Exercises.

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

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*Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital.*

H. CLAYTON SUMNEY, M. D.....Karbach Block
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*Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.*

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*Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

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FREDERICK RUSTIN, A. B., M. D.....Paxton Block
*Assistant in Surgery. Attending Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital.*

RUDOLF RIX, M. D.....McCague Building
*Assistant in Anatomy.*

PAUL ELLIS, M. D.....24th and Ames Avenue
*Demonstrator in Obstetrics.*

## STAFF OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

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E. C. HENRY, M. D.....Gynaecology
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CHAS. C. ALLISON, M. D.....Consulting Surgeon
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CHAS. C. ALLISON, M. D.....Surgery
E. W. LEE, M. D.....Surgery
C. ROSEWATER, M. D.....Obstetrics
H. C. SUMNEY, M. D.....Dermatology
H. L. BURRELL, M. D.....Eye and Ear

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W. O. HENRY, M. D..... .....Clinical Gynæcology
H. LESLIE BURRELL, M. D.....Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
H. CLAYTON SUMNEY.....Genito-Urinary and Skin Diseases
DR. B. F. CRUMMER.....Clinical Medicine
LEROY CRUMMER, B. S., M. D.....Clinical Medicine
W. R. HOBBS, M. D.....Diseases of Children
CHARLES O'NEAL RICH, B. S., M. D.....Clinical Medicine
FRED J. WEARNE.....Clinical Medicine

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H. B, JENNINGS.

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# FOUNDATION OF THE JOHN A. CREIGHTON MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

In 1892 the Hon. John A. Creighton signified his willingness to found the Medical Department of Creighton University. To carry out his idea, the Board of Trustees held a meeting May 3d, 1892, and unanimously resolved to establish the "John A. Creighton Medical College" as a department of the University. This action was taken in virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1879, giving the University authorities power to "erect within, and as departments of said institution, schools and colleges of the arts, sciences and professions, as to them may seem proper." The funds necessary for maintaining the college, until it was on a paying basis, were guaranteed by the founder. Thirty-six students, representing six states, were registered the first year; and the number kept on steadily increasing till in this year (1900) one hundred and forty-three are in attendance. It was the first institution in this section to require a four years' course of medicine.

Pending the erection of a commodious structure the college found a temporary home at 12th and Mason streets, in the old St. Joseph's Hospital, which had been vacated on the completion of the Creighton Memorial Hospital.

This magnificent Hospital was founded in 1888, by Mrs. Sarah Emily Creighton, who bequeathed to the Franciscan Sisterhood $50,000 towards the construction of a building. Mr. Creighton took up as a labor of love the project initiated by his noble wife and determined to make it a worthy memorial of her. Besides donating the ground on which the edifice stands, he added three-fold to the amount of the original legacy, insuring thereby the construction of the best and most elegant hospital in the West.

By an arrangement made with the Sisters in charge of the hospital, through the good offices of the founder of the Medical School, all clinical material and advantages have from the beginning been reserved, and will continue to be devoted in perpetuity to the exclusive use of the Faculty and Students of the John A. Creighton Medical College.

Though the temporary quarters of the College furnished all the facilities essential for practical teaching, it soon became evident that something better was needed to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing number of students. It had long been the cherished wish and intention of the Hon. John A. Creighton to build a permanent home for the Department of Medicine, and thus unite the

two institutions, the Creighton University and the Creighton Memorial Hospital. Through his liberality such a building was completed and ready for use in October, 1898. The building is situated on the northwest corner of 14th and Davenport streets, where it stands a monument to its founder, an inspiration to the Medical profession and an ornament to the city. The building, furniture and equipment cost about $70,000, without counting the value of the ground. After the completion of the College, an operating building, with a large amphitheatre, the only one in the city, was erected in connection with the hospital for the use of the professors and students, at a cost of $10,000. A description of this building will be found in this catalogue.

The Creighton Medical Bulletin was likewise started in February, 1898. It is mainly a students' enterprise, carried on under the direction of the Faculty. The periodical has been ably conducted and enjoyed uninterrupted success. It affords the students an opportunity to become accustomed to writing papers for publication and it has helped not a little to make the institution better known.

It is no unusual thing for the professors to leave their posts from time to time, in order to travel and study abroad, thus keeping themselves in touch with the best minds in the profession, making themselves better acquainted with the progress of science, learning improved methods of imparting knowledge and fitting themselves to be eminently helpful to the youth committed to their charge. At the present time four members of the Faculty are about to return from abroad, after having devoted an entire year to the hospitals and medical schools of London, Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic, and other European centers, while several other members of the staff are spending shorter periods in similar pursuits.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Eighth Annual Session of the John A. Creighton Medical College begins September 24th, 1900, at 8 p. m. The opening exercises take place in the Auditorium of the College building. The opening address will be delivered by Dr. F. E. Sampson of Creston, Iowa.

The required period of study, in this institution, for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, is four years; seven and one-half months being understood as constituting a College year. The school is non-denominational, and men and women are admitted on the same terms.

Candidates for admission must register during the first two weeks of each session, and, when required, must take the entrance examinations.

A "Committee on Applications," before whom all applicants must appear with their credentials, meets during this time at the College building between the hours of 12 and 1 p. m.

In the methods of instructions especial emphasis is laid upon practical work in the laboratories and dispensary, and wards of the Hospitals. While the aim of the school is primarily to train practitioners of medicine and surgery, it is recognized that the medical art should rest upon a thorough training in the medical sciences; hence the graduates of this institution are equipped to make such examinations of sputum, urine, blood, etc., as are so frequently necessary for accurate diagnosis.

## REQUIREMENTS OF ADMISSION.

This College is a member of The Association of American Medical Colleges. The requirements for matriculation in every college belonging to this Association are set forth in Article III of the Constitution, as follows:

"Section 1. Colleges, members of this Association, shall require of all matriculates an examination as follows: 1. An English composition in the handwriting of the applicant of not less than two hundred words, said composition to include construction, punctuation and spelling. 2. Arithmetic: Fundamental rules, common and decimal fractions, and ratio and proportion. 3. Algebra: Through quadratics. 4. Physics: Elementary (Gage). 5. Latin: An amount equal to one year's study as indicated in Harkness' Latin Reader.

"Sec. 2. Graduates or matriculates of reputable colleges, or high schools of the first grade, or normal schools established by State authority, or those who may have successfully passed the entrance examination provided by the statutes of the State of New York, may be exempted from the requirements enumerated in Section 1.

"Sec. 3. Students conditioned in one or more of the branches enumerated as requirements for matriculation shall have time until the beginning of the second year to make up such deficiencies; provided, however, that students who fail in any of the required branches in this second examination shall not be admitted to a second course.

"Sec. 4. Colleges granting final examination on elementary subjects to junior students shall not issue certificates of such final examination, nor shall any member of this association confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon any person who has not been first examined upon all the branches of the curriculum by the Faculty of the college granting the degree.

"Sec. 5. Candidates for the degree of M. D. in 1899, or thereafter, shall have pursued the study of medicine for a period of four years, and attended at least four courses of lectures of not less than six months' duration each. It is provided, however, that the following classes of students may apply for advanced standing:

"'*a.* Graduates of recognized colleges and universities who have completed the prescribed course in chemistry and biology therein.

"'*b*. Graduates and matriculates of colleges of homeopathy.

"'*c*. Graduates and matriculates of colleges of eclectic medicine.

"'*d*. Graduates and matriculates of colleges of dentistry requiring two or more courses of lectures before conferring the degree of D. D. S. or D. M. D.

"'*e*. Graduates and matriculates of colleges of pharmacy.

"'*f*. Graduates and matriculates of colleges of veterinary medicine.'

"All students shall be required to comply with the provisions of the entrance examination and prove their fitness to advanced professional standing by an individual examination upon each branch below the class he may desire to entre."

## THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

The College is located on the corner of 14th and Davenport streets, five minutes' walk from the important business district of the city. Two street car lines pass in front of the building, one of which connects directly with the line running to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

The College building has a basement and three stories, with a central extension, making that part four stories in height.

The ground surface covered is 132x66 feet, with an east frontage of 132 feet, and a south frontage of 66 feet.

The design of the exterior of the building, being a modern adaptation of the Italian Renaissance, deals with the basement as the base, the first story as the pedestal, and the second story as the shaft and the third story as the frieze of the monument, the whole being crowned with a cornice, which in turn is ornamented with dentals and consoles.

The entrance on the east side leads through an arcade under the open portico, which is 10x32 feet in size, then through the vestibule doors into the grand stairway-hall, at the further end of which a double stairway will be seen to lead to the upper stories.

On the first floor to the south of the stairway hall are the recreation and reception rooms for the students and the Faculty, and on the same floor to the right of the stairway-hall are the different rooms for the "outdoor" clinics, and the "drug store."

Two lecture halls, each 28x46 feet, occupy the north half of the second floor, while the south half contains the laboratories for Physiology, Histology and Bacteriology.

On the third floor to the north is an amphitheatre, 57x46 feet in area, and 20 feet in height, with 350 seats.

The south half of this floor contains the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory.

On the fourth floor in the central extension is the dissection room, with windows on all four sides.

An elevator runs from the basement to the fourth floor.

All necessary minor apartments, such as the museum, instrument rooms, private rooms, toilet rooms, etc., are carefully provided for.

The interior is finished in hard wood and patent plaster; speaking tubes and call bells are provided.

The plumbing is made an object lesson of cleanliness and sanitation.

Particular attention is paid to the lighting, heating and ventilation of each school room, it being the intention to change the air in these rooms not less than six times per hour.

This building is, in every respect, a model of what is needed for a medical school.

The laboratories, lecture rooms and dissecting room are large and commodious, and are furnished in an up-to-date style, with everything necessary to the proper teaching of modern medicine.

In the Pathological and Histological laboratories, each student is assigned a desk, with locker and key. He is furnished a microscope fitted with two eye-pieces and two objectives, to which are added, in the Bacteriological laboratory, an Abbey condenser and 1-12-inch oil-immersion lens. The microscopes are nearly all new and of latest patterns, and were purchased from the well-known makers, Bauch and Lomb, Leitz, Zeis, and Reichert; they represent an expenditure of between $3,500 and $4,000.

Besides a microscope, each student is loaned dishes, glassware, section-lifters, and such other apparatus as is necessary for the work. For general use there are two large microtomes, a centrifuge, Thome-Zeis haematometer, haemoglobin-ometer, chemicals, stains, and alcohol in abundance. Sections of histological and pathological specimens furnished during the courses are the property of the student; and it is expected will be preserved for future reference. The numerous prepared specimens, models, charts, ets., used in illustrating the lectures in anatomy, histology, and pathology, are at all times available to the student for study.

The Chemical and Bacteriological laboratories are likewise fully equipped; desks, lockers and keys, test-tubes, etc., being sufficient to supply each student a working outfit. In the Bacteriological laboratory, cultures of all the important disease-organisms are constantly in stock, from which sub-cultures are furnished the student for individual study.

In every laboratory it is the aim to supply each student a thorough equipment, so that, through individual work, experience and practice in the use of the scientific accessories to medical investigation, may be obtained.

## MUSEUM.

In the new College building there is a room prepared for the preservation of anatomical and pathological preparations, casts, specimens and such material as will be of interest in the various departments of Medicine.

Anyone having such specimens which he wishes preserved can place them in this room with his name attached, and with such histories or remarks as he chooses to give. There is thrown away every year a large number of interesting specimens, from which much could be learned, if they were only classified and accessible.

The College will consider it a favor if these specimens are forwarded to the Pathological department.

## GENERAL PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

Work in the dissecting room, in the laboratory, at the bed-side, demonstrations. clinics, lectures, and recitations are the main features of the methods of instruction. The didactic lecture is used as a means of instruction in all subjects which require elucidation. The quiz forms one of the most important parts of the course; a part of each hour of instruction is devoted to it, or the whole hour at the termination of the lectures on a subject.

The work of each year is as nearly complete in itself as it is possible to make it, and examinations and credits are given as the work is done. The student is marked according to his knowledge of a subject; the term standing counts more than the final examination, therefore a punctual attendance is essential to a good standing.

The first years of the medical course are devoted mainly to the fundamental medical sciences, the larger part of the time being spent in the laboratories. The principal studies of the first year are anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and chemistry. The study of anatomy and physiology is continued into the second year; in addition pathology, applied therapeutics, pharmacology, and toxicology are studied. A practical course in bacteriology, with the chief emphasis upon its hygienic and medical bearing, is given during the first three months of this year; also, during the last six weeks of the year, the student is instructed in the methods of physical examination of the thorax and abdomen. Upon the student's success in the work of the first two years will depend his success in all future medical study.

During the third year the general principles of medicine, surgery and obstetrics are studied, and clinical instruction is given. The study of certain special branches of medicine is also begun; instruction is given in dermatology, opthalmology, electro-therapeutics, etc.

During the fourth year the practical study of these subjects is

continued in conjunction with the work in the dispensary and wards of the hospitals, and the various special branches, such as opthalmology, laryngology, neurology, pediatrics, are taught.

Attendance upon the hospital and dispensary clinics is obligatory with students of the third and fourth years.

The instruction is classified under the following heads:

| | |
|---|---|
| Anatomy. | Physiology. |
| Chemistry. | Materia Medica and Therapeutics. |
| Pathology. | Bacteriology. |
| Neurology. | Dermatology. |
| Practice of Medicine. | Surgery. |
| Obstetrics. | Gynæcology. |
| Diseases of Children. | Opthalmology. |
| Otology. | Laryngology. |

Venereal Diseases.

## ANATOMY.

COURSES.

I. Osteology, Syndesmology, Myology and Angeiology—four hours a week for the seven months. Prof. E. C. Henry.

II. Laboratory Course, dissection of the human body—fifteen to eighteen hours a week. Prof. E. C. Henry, Dr. M. L. Arthur, Dr. J. O'N. Rich.

III. Visceral and Topographical, study of the thorax and abdomen, lectures and demonstrations—four hours a week for six weeks. Prof. E. C. Henry.

IV. Anatomy of the Nervous System, the encephalon, cord, gangliae and nerves, including all subdivisions, are thoroughly demonstrated by means of specimens, dissections, models, charts, casts, etc. Gross, minute and applied anatomy are given special attention in order that the student may become familiar with the entire subject in detail.—Two hours a week for seven months. Prof. F .E. Coulter, with Dr. Rudolph Rix as assistant.

V. Minute anatomy or histology, the cell, the tissue, the organ, the system, the whole animal body considered. Each student is provided with a microscope and drawer with lock and key, for the condition of which he is held responsible—four hours a week for seven months. Prof. J. S. Foote.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

COURSES.

I. General physiology, biological study, function of the cell and tissue, physiological division of labor, evolution of function and the good of adaptability, irritability and contractility of protoplasm, secretion, the phenomena of circulation, digestion, respi-

ration, metabolism, thermogenesis, nutrition and diet, internal secretion, reproduction—three hours a week for seven months. Prof. J. S. Foote.

II. Physiological Chemistry, study of proteids, carbohydrates, fats, salts and water, of the salivary, gastric, pancreatic and intestinal secretions, of enzyme action, of blood, lymph, bile, milk, urine and sweat—three hours a week for seven months. Prof. C. F. Crowley.

III. Hygiene and State Medicine, study of the sanitary aspect of food, water and atmosphere, of ventilation, heating and drainage, of infectious diseases, quarantine, fumigation, disinfection, of milk tests, and of the relation of medicine to state—one hour a week for four months. Prof. Millard Langfeld.

## CHEMISTRY.

COURSES.

I. Laws of chemical combination, history ,occurrence, properties and preparations of the elements and their principal compounds, lectures—three hours a week for seven months— Prof. C. F. Crowley.

II. Laboratory course, demonstration of the lecture course and class work in the preparation of the chief chemical combinations of the inorganic world—six hours a week for seven months. Prof. C. F. Crowley.

## MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

COURSES.

I. General Therapeutics, physiological action, therapeutical application, best combinations for certain specific effects, prescription writing, toxic effect of drugs, antidotes—two hours a week for seven months. Prof. J. M. Barstow.

II. Applied Therapeutics, a study of physiology and pathology as the basis of therapy, consideration of therapeutics from a clinical standpoint, value of the various therapeutic agencies in diseases, organo-therapy—one hour a week for seven months. Prof. H. B. Jennings.

## PATHOLOGY.

COURSES.

I. General consideration of degenerations, inflammations and tumors, principles of pathology, relation of diseased to normal tissue, demonstration of diseased conditions by sections for the microscope. A microscope and drawer with lock and key are furnished and the student is held responsible for the microscope—four hours a week for seven months. Prof. J. S. Foote.

II. Bacteriology, study of the relationship of bacteria to other micro-organisms and to disease; of the biological and morphological characteristics of bacteria; of the methods of separating one species from another and from unknown species; methods of determining pathogenic properties; bacterial toxins; immunity; serums; serum diagnosis and serum-therapy; disinfection and germicidal values. Especial care is taken to teach each student how to stain and diagnose the organisms of tuberculosis, gonorrhoea, and diphtheria, and to perform the Widal test for typhoid fever. No student is passed in this subject unless he can give practical demonstrations of his proficiency in this regard. Microscopes equipped with oil-immersion lenses, test-tubes, and other apparatus, are supplied, and responsibility for their return in good condition rests with the student. Laboratory work and lectures six hours a week for three months. Recitations once per week during the term. Prof. Millard Langfeld.

## PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

### COURSES.

I. Theory and practice, a course of lectures on internal medicine, comprising infectious diseases and diseases of the alimentary tract—two hours a week for seven months. Hospital clinic, general medicine—one hour per week for four months at St. Joseph's Hospital. Prof. A. W. Riley.

II. Lectures, on diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems, diseases of the kindneys and ductless glands, diseases of the blood—four hours per week for seven months. Hospital clinic, general medicine—one hour per week for seven months at St. Joseph's Hospital. Prof. B. F. Crummer and Prof. LeRoy Crummer.

III. Clinical lectures at the Creighton College dispensary—one hour a week throughout the academic year. Prof. B. F. Crummer.

IV. Hospital clinic, general medicine—one hour per week for four months at St. Joseph's Hospital. Prof. F. E. Coulter.

V. Department of Physical Diagnosis. The third year class is taken in sections to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where free patients are utilized to instruct the student in the methods of making an examination. The work is entirely practical—two hours per week for seven months. Quizzes, conferences, and demonstrations of the condition of the blood, sputum, gastric contents, etc., as occur in diseases treated in the dispensary and hospital. Prof. LeRoy Crummer.

## DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

### COURSES.

I. Study of Childhood, general care, development of the body, peculiarity of children's diseases, acute infectious diseases of the

Chemical Laboratory.

newly born, general and functional diseases, malnutrition, diseases of the brain, corn and meninges, specific infection of a later period—one hour a week for seven months. Prof. A. H. Carter.

II. Diseases of the digestive system, of the respiratory apparatus, of the uro-genital organs and of the blood, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, joints and bones—one hour a week for seven months. Prof. F. E. Houghton.

III. Clinical instruction—two hours a week at the College clinic. Prof. W. R. Hobbs.

## NEUROLOGY.

### COURSES.

I. Didactic lectures, diseases of the brain, cord and membranes; first, those diseases in which no pathological changes are found; second, diseases of known pathology—one hour a week for seven months. Prof. S. K. Spalding.

II. Clinical lectures. Prof. S. K. Spalding to January -. Prof. F. E. Coulter until end of term.

III. Mental diseases, (a) didactic lectures, study of the forms of insanity, ætiology, pathology, (when known) classification, care and treatment—one hour a week for sixteen weeks. (b) Clinical presentation at St. Bernard's hospital, of such cases as illustrate above condition—one hour a week for eight weeks. Dr. F. T. Seybert.

## OBSTETRICS.

### COURSES.

I. Anatomy and physiology of the generative organs, and outlines of embryology—three hours a week for eight weeks. Dr. Frederick J. Wearne.

II. Pregnancy and labor, their physiology and pathology, their signs, symptoms, diagnosis and management, forceps operation, obstetric surgery—three hours a week for sixteen weeks. Prof. C. Rosewater.

III. Practical instruction at the bedside in outdoor cases, attended by two students, assisted by one of the Faculty. This course is for the senior class mainly. Prof. C. Rosewater, Dr. F. J. Wearne and Dr. P. H. Ellis.

IV. Quizzes. As the lectures progress quizzes will be held to bring out the various points dwelt upon in the lectures. Prof. C. Rosewater and Dr. Wearne and Dr. Ellis.

## SURGERY.

### COURSES.

I. Principles and Practice of Surgery, a consideration of pathologic conditions in their relation to the subject of general surgery,

### SKIAGRAPHY.

COURSES.

I. The institution possesses one of the largest Topler-Holtz machines in the country and is employed in the demonstration of the X-ray. The Crookes Tube and Fluoroscope will be considered from a scientific standpoint, the Roentgen ray and its application to medicine from a clinical standpoint, and the general technique of skiagraphy will receive the attention which it deserves.

## CLINICAL FACILITIES.

### ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

The Creighton Memorial—the new St. Joseph's Hospital—is by far the largest and best hospital in the West. It is situated at the corner of Tenth and Castellar streets, on high and beautiful grounds, and could not be better located, either for healthfulness, beauty of location or easiness of access. It was built at enormous expense, has over 300 beds for patients, and ample room for nurses, internes, servants, etc. There are large drug rooms, reception rooms for patients, private consultation rooms for the Hospital corps of physicians, airy wards and elegant private rooms.

In the Hospital, for the year ending December 31st, there were treated

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical cases | 705 |
| Skin diseases | 33 |
| Surgical cases | 554 |
| Opthalmological cases | 103 |
| Gynæcological cases | 296 |
| Total | 1,691 |

Surgical operations done, as listed under their appropriate heads:

| | |
|---|---|
| General surgery | 406 |
| Orthopedics | 18 |
| Opthalmological | 83 |
| Gynæcological | 262 |
| Total | 769 |

### HOSPITAL AMPHITHEATRE.

The Hospital Amphitheatre is located in a building erected especially for the purpose. The building, which is really an annex to the St. Joseph's Hospital, was erected in 1898 at a cost of ten thousand

dollars. It occupies the space behind the body and between the wings of the Hospital. It is two stories high, and connects with both the first and second stories of the Hospital.

On the first floor of this building are the surgeons wash and dressing-rooms, instrument, sterilizing, and operating room for septic cases, and an eye, ear, nose and throat room, especially equipped for operative work.

On the second floor are a private operating room, sterilizing room, room in which patients are prepared for operation and given ether, instrument room, and amphitheatre.

The amphitheatre is at the end of the hall into which all of the foregoing rooms lead. It is full two stories high, and is lighted from a glass roof. The floor is laid with tile, the finish is hard wood. The seats, which are arranged in tiers above the floor, command a complete view of the "Arena," where all clinics are held, and accommodate 150 persons. Beneath the seats at the back of the room is the entrance to the students' hall, coat room and lavatory, and storage room for appliances.

The furnishings of the room are in accordance with the ideas of the necessities of modern surgery. The whole building is supplied with hot and cold, filtered and boiled water, lighted by gas and electricity, and heated by steam.

Clinics are held here three half days in each week during the entire session of the medical school. The clinical advantages offered here are reserved for the benefit of the students of the John A. Creighton Medical College.

Surgical Clinic—Tuesday and Saturday at 9-11 a. m.
Medical Clinic—Tuesday and Saturday at 11-12 a. m.
Gynæcological Clinic—Thursday at 2-5 p. m.
Eye and Ear Clinic—Thursday at 1-2 p. m.

## ST. BERNARD'S HOSPITAL.

The St. Bernard's Hospital of Council Bluffs has 160 beds, especially provided for the care of insane patients.

This part of the Hospital is under the direct care of the Instructor in Mental Diseases, who will hold such clinics there as he may deem necessary and beneficial to the students during the course of his lectures on insanity.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Douglas County Hospital is capable of accommodating three hundred patients, and being supported by Douglas county is exclusively a charity hospital. The class of patients found here affords an especially fine opportunity to study all forms of rare and interesting chronic diseases. For one-half of each school year members of

Each student must have done satisfactory work in all the subjects and must pass the examinations at the end of each year, before he can be admitted to the courses of the succeeding year.

During the course, students who do not pass a satisfactory examination in the studies pursued will be "conditioned" and required to pass another examination in the branches in which they are deficient *the Saturday preceding the opening of the session.*

Conditions must be absolved at the beginning of the session in September. No student who has any condition unsatisfied at the close of the first condition examination of the academic year shall be permitted to continue with his class without the express authorization of the Faculty. The estimation of the standing of each sudent is based both upon the general character of his work and upon the results of examinations.

## CHARGES FOR TUITION.

The charge for tuition for the first and second years is seventy dollars per annum, payable at the Secretary's office, in semi-annual installments, October 1 and February 1. There is a fee of five dollars for laboratory courses, and a fee of five dollars for dissecting material; these two fees make the cost of the first two years, therefore, eighty dollars each.

For the third and fourth years the tuition is seventy-five dollars. A fee of ten dollars is charged for a Hospital ticket; the ticket entitles the possessor to the general privileges of the various hospital clinics.

These are all the charges; there is no extra charge for a microscope in any department, for quizzes or graduation. A deposit of ten dollars, as caution money, is required from each student at the time of his enrollment. The caution money is repaid to the student when he leaves, if there are no charges against him. Special charges are made for breakage and for damage to apparatus.

The new schedule of rates, it is to be understood, does not apply to students registered previous to January, 1900.

Letters requesting information should be addressed to Dr. J. P. Lord, Paxton, Block, Omaha.

Histological Laboratory.

# TEXT BOOKS.

Anatomy—Morris, Gray, Quain, Holden.

Anatomy of the Nervous System—Edinger, Ranney, Horsley and Gray.

Physiology—Kirke, Stuart, American Text Book, Schafer.

Histology—Piersol, Schafer.

Pathology—Delafield and Prudden, Woodhead, Thoma, Zeigler, Stengel.

Pathological Technique—Mallory and Wright.

Bacteriology—Abbott, Park.

Chemistry—Attfield, Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Hammersten, Black, Purdy, Tyson, Prescott and Johnson, and Remsen.

Surgery—American Text Book, Da Costa's Manual, Park's Treatise on Surgery by American Authors, Smith's revised edition of Hamilton, Young, Senn, Tillman.

Orthopedic Surgery—Bradford and Lovett, Moore.

Gynaecology—Garrigues, American Text Book, and Skene.

Obstetrics—Davis, Lusk, Dorland, Hirst, Playfair.

Practice of Medicine—Osler, Flint, Loomis, Anders.

Diseases of Children—American Text Book, Holt, Rotch, J. Lewis Smith, Meigs and Pepper.

Opthalmology—Noyes, Fuchs, Berry.

Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology—Bishop, Bosworth, Serter, Field, Dench.

Dermatology—Kaposi, Shoemaker, Hyde, Walker.

Genito-Urinary—White and Martin, Lydston, Keys and Chetwood, Taylor, Moracek.

Hygiene—Coplin and Bevan, Rohe, Parkes.

Neurology—Mills, Gray, Gowers, Clouston, Kirchoff, Mercier, Church-Petersen.

Medical Jurisprudence—Ewell, Tidy.

Oral Surgery—Garretson.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—White, Butler, Bartholow.

Applied Therapeutics—Hare.

Medical Dictionary—Lippincott.

Physical Diagnosis—Musser.

Surgical Pathology—Warren, Senn, Park, Ziegler, Woodhead.

Fractures—Scudder.

# EVENING LECTURES.

A series of evening lectures by prominent physicians have been arranged and will be given monthly during the term, as follows:

*OCTOBER.*

DR. W. B. ELY.....Atkinson, Neb.

*NOVEMBER.*

DR. M. L. HILDRETH.....Lyons, Neb.

*DECEMBER.*

DR. A. S. VON MANSFELDE.....Ashland, Neb.

*JANUARY.*

DR. ALEXANDER BEAR.....Norfolk, Neb.

*FEBRUARY.*

DR. ROBERT M'CONAUGHY.....York, Neb.

*MARCH.*

DR. J. B. HUNGATE.....Weeping Water, Neb.

*APRIL.*

DR. J. M. EMMERT.....Atlantic, Ia.

# STUDENTS 1899-1900.

## FIRST YEAR.

BUSHMAN, L. B.....Nebraska.
BRITTAIN, O. R.....Nebraska.
COON, E. H.....Iowa.
DENMAN, F. N.....Nebraska.
DAUGHERTY, J. P.....Nebraska.
ERB, C. M.....South Dakota.
FINLEY, W..... .....Iowa.
FLEMMING, W. S.....Kansas.
GEITH, C..... .....Iowa.
HICKEY, C..... .....Nebraska.
HEIN, H..... .....Nebraska.
IMPIE, C. C.....Nebraska.
KELLY, H. D.....Iowa.
KLUSMAN, MRS. J. M.....Nebraska.
KING, H. E.....Nebraska.
LANE, C. C.....Nebraska.
LYMAN, MRS. C. C.....Nebraska.
M'DERMOTT, B. A.....Iowa.
MELCHERS, PAUL .....Nebraska.
MELCHERS, MRS. E.....Nebraska.
MARES, MRS. A.....Nebraska.
MICK, W. H.....Nebraska.
NELSON, J. A.....Nebraska.
NEWELL, J. H.....Nebraska.
NOLAN, T. J.....Nebraska.
O'CONNOR, MISS H.....Nebraska.
PFEIFFER, MISS A.....Iowa.
PICKET, MRS. C. L.....Iowa.
PHOENIX, E..... .....Montana.
PAYNE, W. G.....Nebraska.
RHODA, MRS. M. N.....Nebraska.
STAGEMAN, J. F.....Iowa.
STARK, L..... .....Nebraska.
SIMANEK G. F.....Nebraska.
SCOTT, M. J.....Nebraska.
SULLIVAN, M. M.....Nebraska.
STEVENS, R. H.....Iowa.
SMITH, A..... .....Montana.
SEEBURGER, MRS. K.....Iowa.
WELLS, F. M.....Nebraska.

## SECOND YEAR.

ADAIR, MRS. S. B.....Nebraska.
ALLISON, A. L.....Iowa.
AKERS, W. O.....Iowa.
BLANCHARD, G. W.....Nebraska.
BLEICH, L. C.....Nebraska.
BURKHARD, A. F.....Nebraska.
BENAWA, N. G.....Nebraska.
BOYLE, J. C.....Iowa.
BORGLUM, F. L.....Nebraska.
BARDEN, B. M.....Nebraska.
BROWN, J. H.....Nebraska.
CAPELL, C. S.....Nebraska.
CHERRY, MISS ALICE.....Nebraska.
CROSS, R. F.....Nebraska.
CUMMING, J. A.....Nebraska.
COLT, MRS. A. J.....Nebraska.
DIEHL, O. C.....Nebraska.
DEETKIN, H. C.....Iowa.
DODGE, G. L.....Nebraska.
DWYER, T. J.....Nebraska.
DUDLEY, H. D.....Nebraska.
FOSTER, E. W.....Nebraska.
FOUTS, F.....Nebraska.
GAINEY, J. H.....Nebraska.
GRANTHAM, MRS. L. A.....Nebraska.
HARRIS, H. T.....Illinois.
HANSEN, MISS M.....Nebraska.
HART, W. E.....Nebraska.
JELINEK, J. A.....Iowa.
KENNEDY, CHAS.....Nebraska.
LAIRD, F. A.....Iowa.
LEWIS, J. C.....Missouri.
M'CARTHY, P. H.....Nebraska.
MOORSE, R.....Montana.
MULLEN, R.....Iowa.
MOWERY, C. R.....Nebraska.
MORRILL, E. L.....Iowa.
NELSON, H. E.....Nebraska.
OAKS, C. A.....Nebraska.
PICKETT, C. L.....Nebraska.
PETT, MISS F. L.....Iowa.
SMITH, M. H.....Iowa.
TAYLOR, G. R.....Iowa.
VOSS, O. R.....Nebraska.
WELLS, H. L.....Iowa.

WARTU, J. J.....Nebraska.
WESTFALL, D. H.....Nebraska.
WEBSTER, I. T.....Nebraska.
WIEDERANDERS, E. F.....Nebraska.

*THIRD YEAR.*

AMES, MRS. M. A.....Nebraska.
AMES, A. J.....Nebraska.
AKIN, H. L.....Nebraska.
BREWER, T. W.....Kansas.
BROWN, F. H.....Nebraska.
BRANNEN, J. L.....Nebraska.
BILLION, T. J.....South Dakota.
COLE, W. C.....Iowa.
DELANNEY E.....Nebraska.
FORD, M. J., Jr.....Nebraska.
FITZGERALD, F. E.....Nebraska.
FERNOW, J. A. W.....Missouri.
GILLESPIE, P. L.....Nebraska.
GREEN, WM. M.....Iowa.
HANEY, W. P.....Nebraska.
HENRY, R. V.....Iowa.
HELWIG, J.....Nebraska.
KALAL, F. J. B.....Nebraska.
KEETLEL, W. C.....Nebraska.
LOCKWOOD, J. H.....Iowa.
MARTYN, D. T.....Nebraska.
MOORE, M.....Iowa.
MOORE, E. A.....Iowa.
NEWFIELD, F.....Illinois.
SAUNDERS, MISS E. H.....Nebraska.
WALKER, W. H.....Nebraska.

FOURTH YEAR.

AYLESWORTH, MISS E. W.....Iowa.
BEERBOWER, H. C.....Nebraska.
BELLENGER, F. E.....Iowa.
COLLINS, C. R.....Nebraska.
DAHLSTROM, A. S.....Kansas.
FLOERSCH, M. A.....Nebraska.
GORDON, W. M.....Nebraska.
HAMMOND, E. D.....Nebraska.
LYNDT, MISS H. L.....Nebraska.
McHUGH, M. G.....Nebraska.
McCARTHY, J. L.....Nebraska.

McCONONUGHEY, F. E.....Iowa.
MILLER, E. E.....Nebraska.
MARROWAY, J. H.....Iowa.
MACK, MRS. L.....Nebraska.
PAXTON, C. C., M. D.....Kansas.
RYAN, W. J. R. .....Nebraska.
RILEY, B. M.....Nebraska.
STEINNER, N. F.....Nebraska.
STONE, C. A.....Nebraska.
WORTHMAN, E.....Nebraska.

Creighton Memorial—St. Joseph's Hospital.

# GRADUATES JOHN A. CREIGHTON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

*POST GRADUATES.*

ROSENBERG, Miss M. C., M. D....Omaha, Neb.
FALK, F. W., M. D.....Omaha, Neb.

ALUMNI.

1893.

MARK McDONNELL.

1894.

*J. R. McCOLM.
C. B. OFFERSEN.

1895.

EDWARD J. BRETT.
MARCUS E. BUSH.
RALPH W. CASTERLINE.
MAX CORNELIUS.
CHARLES E. FURAY.
EDWARD S. FURAY.
GEORGE A. HARRIS.
EDWIN C. HENRY.
H. R. MILLER.
JOHN C. MURPHY.
CHARLES L. ROLAND.
FRANK P. ST. CLAIR.
A. J. WILSON.
W. ROSS MARTIN.

1896.

HERMAN ANDERSON.
CHARLES H. BRUER.
AUGUST V. DEBACKER.
HANS P. HANSON.
CARL A. HOFFMAN.
THOMAS C. LITTLE.
ALON O E. MACK.
THOMAS R. MULLEN.
NICHOLAS SCHILLING .
H. H. TOWNSHEND.
*CLARK T. BEEBE.
HARRY W. COCKERILL.
WELLINGTON A. FRANKLIN.
JERRY C. HAMMOND.
ROBERT P. JENSEN.
J. L. MELVIN.
GEO. R. S. MURPHY.
JOSEPH PERCIVAL.
ALBERT E. STUHT.
CLIFFORD W. WALDEN.
BENNETT P. WINDSOR

1898.

JOSEPH BALL.
JOHN CAVANAUGH.
PETER CONLON.
CHARLES CRUDUP.
JOSEPH H. GASSON.
A. M. GRIFFITH.
CLEMENT B. LITTLE.
A. S. PINTO.
O. C. ROGERS.
WILLIS ROGERS.
FREDERICK WEARNE.
JAMES M. YOUNG.

1899.

JAMES BISHOP.
MRS. A. B. ENGSTEDT.
D. S. HOGAN.
MISS A. PALMER.

*Deceased.

L. E. REX.
J. W. THORNTON.
PAUL ELLIS.
P. J. FLYNN.
E. M. MILLER.
CHARLES FREDERICK PINKERTON.
RUDOLPH RIX.
R. F. WEBSTER.
MISS A. G. WILEY.
A. F. TOOHEY.
CHARLES H. BREUER.

1900.

NICHOLAS F. STEINER.
ERNEST D. HAMMOND.
HARRY C. BIERBOWER.
CHAS. C. PAXTON.
ELLEN WINDSOR AYLESWORTH
HARRIET LUCILLE LINDT.
BRYAN M. RILEY.
JOS. H. MORROWAY, JR.
CORNELIUS R. COLLINS.
ANTON S. DAHLSTROM.
CLEMENT A. STONE.
EDWRAD H. WORTHMAN.
WILLIS J. R. RYAN.
FREEMAN E. McCONOUGHEY.
LUCINDA C. MACK.
ERNEST EDWIN MILLER.
MICHAEL A. FLOERSCH.
JAS. LAURENCE McCARTHY.
MELVILLE GEO. McHUGH.
FRANK EARL BELLINGER.

St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs.

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